Looking East, Looking West

The Ottoman World observed by European travellers

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Introduction

When I first went to work with Bernard in 1991, the head cataloguer was Christine Thomson, an enthusiastic student of all things Ottoman. One of Bernard's keenest customers was Sefik Atabey, a charming man and a passionate collector. Thus I found myself immersed in the Ottoman World.

We have continued to deal in the subject ever since, notably brokering the sale of the entire Atabey collection to a private collector who had intended to keep and add to it. Life takes unexpected turns and soon the collection appeared for sale at Sotheby's where it was still referred to as the Atabey collection. We had worked with Mr. Atabey to produce a catalogue of his collection, and this is item 99 in the current catalogue.

Item 100 is volume 1 of the catalogue of the Omer Koç collection of books on Constantinople. This is a remarkable assemblage, put together with the eye of a connoisseur, which provides a fitting and on-going continuation to the Turkish collecting tradition.

The catalogue begins with some very attractive artwork, including four watercolours by Luigi Mayer, but the star item is undoubtedly the fine pair of pen-and-ink panoramas of Constantinople by the eighteenth century artist Carbognano (item 4).

Amongst the printed books I particularly like the small sammelband of English pamphlets and broadsides on the Siege of Vienna (item 87), all scarce.

Just as examples of book design, I love the winged-bull bookbinding on Layard's *Nineveh* (item 54), and the pristine copy of Schliemann's *Ilios* (item 83).

Within the relatively small selection of material offered here, we have tried the give an idea of the large extent of the Ottoman world and hope that you will find something to interest you.

I look forward to hearing from you with your orders and further inquiries.

Julian MacKenzie
Julian@shapero.com

1. BARKER, Henry Aston. *Panorama of Constantinople [and its environs].* [Palser [and] Barker, London, 1813].

A magnificent panorama, over 4 metres long, varnished.

In 1797 Robert Barker took out a patent which gave him exclusive rights to exhibit 360° paintings mimicking nature. His first exhibition was of a painting of London and for this friends provided him with a title sufficiently striking to gain a permanent place in the English language. 'Panorama', derived from the Greek words meaning 'all' and 'view' had its first use in 1791 in the advertisements for the picture of London. Together with his son Henry Aston Barker, Robert opened a new and fashionable venue in Leicester Square, 'The Panorama', where examples of this new art form were exhibited to an eager public. A form of education and entertainment, the Barkers' panoramas soon became "all the rage" according to the artist John Constable. When their monopoly ended in 1801, the Barkers realised that they had to take steps to ensure their patrons were not enticed away to rival exhibitions. As a result, views from all parts of the globe started to appear at Leicester Square and, in 1801 the first foreign city to be presented at the Panorama was Constantinople.

The present panorama forms a reproduction of the view. Indeed it represents the only large-scale reproduction of any of the views exhibited.

Continuous aquatint strip panorama (49 x 431 cm), linen-backed, varnished and wound on mahogany rollers, consisting of eight sheets plus key sheet all conjoined. This 360-degree panorama was issued here on a roller. The sheets making up this example were trimmed along the lower edge before being mounted as one. It therefore lacks words from its title and also the imprint; the first three words of the title, artist, etcher, and the aquatinter appear in the lower margin of each sheet.
Abbey Life 465; Atabey 60; Blackmer 76.

£12,500 [ref: 88432]

2. BERGGREN, G[UILLAUME]. *Panorama of Istanbul from the Eastern bank of the Bosphorus.*
[Istanbul, late 19th century].

Berggren left home to study photography in Berlin in the 1850s and settled in Constantinople in 1866. A foremost photographer of his age, Berggren "made a great contribution to the art of photography — particularly landscape photography — in Istanbul" (Öztuncay, *Photographers of Constantinople*, p.291). When the Swedish King Gustaf V (1858-1950) visited Istanbul in 1885, he presented Berggren with a decoration. Berggren was also awarded an Ottoman decoration by Sultan Abdulhamid II (1876-1909).

Large panorama in 8 parts, with photographer's credit. Framed and glazed, overall dimensions: 260 by 40 cm.

£7,500 [ref: 90098]

3. BERGGREN, G[UILLAUME]. *Panorama of Istanbul from the Western bank of the Bosphorus.*
[Istanbul, late 19th century].

A striking panorama, showing the bank facing the previous one and a bit longer.

Large panorama in 10 parts, with photographer's credit. Framed and glazed, overall dimensions: 303 by 45 cm.

£7,500 [ref: 90099]

2

3

4. CARBOGNANO, Cosimo Comidas de. *Two Panoramas of Constantinople. Original pencil and ink drawings, with extensive manuscript text.*
Constantinople, after 1794.

A pair of 2-metre long panoramas of Constantinople at the turn of the 18th century – unpublished, exceptional for their size, their documentary precision, the importance of the dedicatee and the artist.

The artist

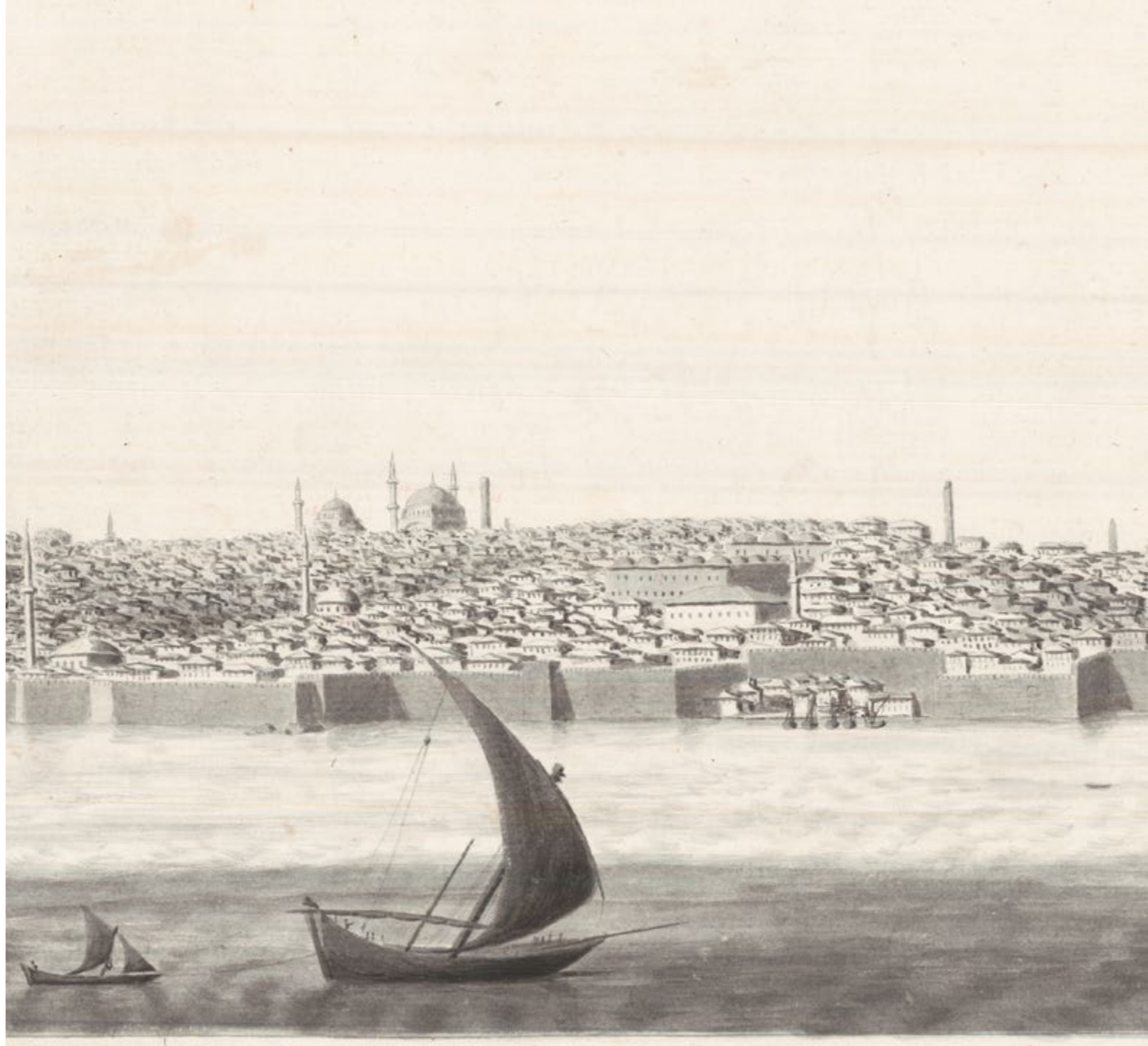
Carbognano is an example of the cosmopolitan *milieu* of Constantinople in the 18th century. Of Armenian origin and residing in Pera, a popular borough of the Ottoman capital, his family the Keumurdjians (also Kiomurgianz and Körmüciyan) chose Rome and the Catholic faith, ultimately Latinizing their name. They belonged to the intellectual elite: one of his ancestors, Yeremia Chelebi (1637-95), was a wide-ranging scholar, historian, translator, geographer, grammarian, artist and an unusual diarist.

Because of their controversial faith, Cosimo's grand-father, the eloquent priest Komitas Keumurdjian (also called Der-Gomidas), entered into conflict with Orthodox Armenians, who managed to have the Sultan behead him in 1707. He became a Martyr of the Catholic Church and was later beatified. He is the only named person in the lavish work *Recueil de cent estampes representant différentes nations du Levant*, published by Ferriol in 1714, where a full plate is dedicated to him. Later in life, Cosimo will look back to his grand-father's fate and will publish his biography, in Rome in 1807.

Like his father Hovannes/Jean, Cosimo (1749-1814) worked in 1778 for the Embassy of the Kingdom of Naples in Constantinople. Originally a translator, he developed his artistic talents and began this new side of his career, becoming a painter attached to the Ambassador Count Ludolf. He left this embassy in 1785 to begin a 20-year career at the Embassy of Spain as dragoman, a key mediation role using his knowledge of languages and cultures of the Ottoman Empire and Europe. During this period Carbognano will publish his most important works: a Turkish grammar for the Catholic missionaries (*Primi Principi della Grammatica Turca*, Propaganda Fide, Roma, 1794) and, the same year, a famous description of Constantinople, in Italian too (*Descrizione Topografica dello Stato Presente di Constantinopli*), unusually published in Bassano and illustrated with 26 plates of the city's monuments after his own drawings (see item 28 in this catalogue).

A polyglot and an antiquarian, at ease with many cultures, Carbognano is a multifaceted character. He belongs to an important group of 18th-century artists who brought the architectural beauties of Constantinople to the Western eye. Most of them were his contemporaries and, interestingly, they were, like him, attached to embassies: the German Antoine Ignace Melling began his career with the Russian Ambassador; the French Ambassadors Ferriol and then Choiseul-Gouffier hired Van Mour first and Louis-François Cassas later; the Italo-German Luigi Mayer mostly worked for his 15-year-long patron the British Ambassador Sir Robert Ainslie – only to mention a few examples.

Carbognano's grand-father in *Recueil de cent estampes*



de la Ciudad de Constantinopla
dedicada al Excelentisimo Señor
de Godoy

Unlike these famous names though, Carbognano was not a full-time artist, but a wide-ranging man of letters. This explains the small size of his artistic production, which is also well under-researched, especially because of how the illustrations of his *Descrizione* were described, often as "mediocre" (see Boppe for example). In this context, the size, quality and content of this pair of panoramas put them in a prime position, opening new perspectives for research.

The panoramas

Carbognano's visual work has often been praised for the information it contains and its documentary aspect (for example by Domenico Sestini, who worked at his side). This is particularly the case here thanks to the detailed manuscript captions below the drawings. Remarkably though, the artistic merit of these two panoramas surpasses by far the drawings published in the *Descrizione*.

Both panoramas show the city centre, each from a different side. One is taken from Galata, on the Northern shore of the Golden Horn. Galata is part of Pera, where the Keumurdjians/Carbognanos settled. The only drawn figure, Cosimo Comidas represented himself in the foreground, drawing from Pera's roofs this view of the city centre from the North, detailing all important buildings, walls, parks of this world city.

The other view shows Constantinople from the South, from Yedikule (Castle of the Seven Towers) on the left to Topkapi's park on the right, above which the Tower of Galata rises, from the other side of the Bosphorus. To achieve such an embracing view, the artist may well have been on a boat in the Sea of Marmara.

While the view from Galata is spectacular (and therefore often chosen for its beauty by fellow artists), the Southern view is most unusual and carries a fantastic and rare documentary aspect. The perfectly legible captions include a sketch of the city's history, a brief description of the Sultan's palace, an extensive list of the buildings to be seen, as well as the titles of the artist and of the dedicatee, with his coat-of-arms.

Very little material is available on Carbognano's drawings and paintings, and we could trace only two other panoramas by him: one in the Benaki Museum in Athens and one originally in the Celsing collection, now in Qatar. Both are in colour, but of much smaller scale and importance than the present pair. The first one is a copy of a print by Gudenus, giving much importance to the foreground in Galata and showing the city centre only very remotely in the background. The second work focuses on the Sultan's palace, ultimately showing very little of the city and mostly trees. Both are taken from the north, reinforcing the importance of the full-scale southern panorama from the Sea of Marmara.

The dedicatee and the dating

The captions of both panoramas are structured around a coat of arms in the middle of the sheet, with a dedication to Manuel Godoy Alvarez de Faria (1767-1851). The "Prince of the Peace", Godoy was one of the most important political figures of Spain at the turn of the century, being Prime Minister for more than 10 years; he was also Foreign Affairs Minister. It is remarkable that Carbognano dedicated both panoramas to him, instead of the Ambassador.

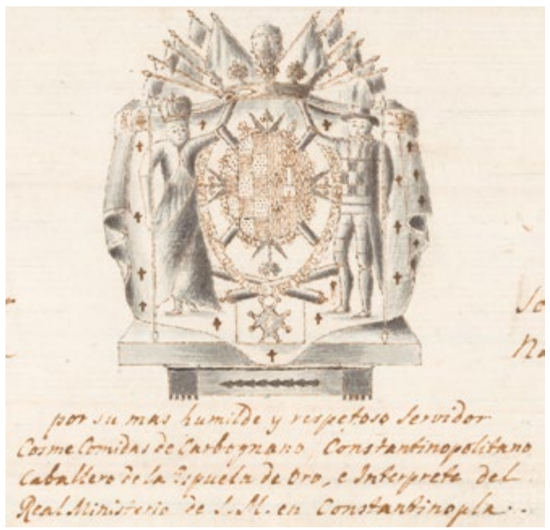
Godoy enjoyed the greatest art: Goya painted his full-length portrait as well as the celebrated *Maja Desnuda* for him, most probably representing his mistress. Painted in the last years of the 18th century, Goya's *Maja* is contemporary with Carbognano's panoramas: Godoy is mentioned here as "Soto de Roma", a title he acquired in 1794. Therefore the panoramas were drawn after this date (which is also the date of publication of Carbognano's *Descrizione*, which doesn't include any panorama).

Literature

E. Dalleggio d'Alessio, Le Chevalier Cosimo Comidas de Carbognano, in Echos d'Orient, 1929, vol. 28, No. 153, pp. 42-47.
N. Küçükhasköylü, 18. yüzyil sonunda Istanbul sanat ortami ve Kozmas Komidas Kömürciyan, in ASOS Journal (Akademik Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi), Year 3, Issue 9, March 2015, pp. 304-314; with an extensive bibliography.
Boppe, Les Peintres du Bosphore au dix-huitieme siècle, Paris, 1911; mentioning Carbognano only through his Descrizione.

Black ink, pencil and wash on paper, with extensive text at bottom, handwritten in brown ink, including title and dedication as well as numbering of monuments in the views; numbering faded, very light spotting, small areas with abrasion, marginal closed tears restored, more so on the left and right extremities. Dimensions: 52.5 x 210.5 cm (20.67 x 82.87 in.) and 51.50 x 214.5 cm (20.28 x 84.45 in.). Framed and glazed.

£225,000 [ref: 94292]



Descripcion del Serrallo.

El sitio donde esta el Serrallo, o sea el Palacio del Gran Señor formaba antiguamente la primera parte de Constantinopla y una porcion tambien de la segunda, habiendo Constantino dividido esta Ciudad como Roma en catorce partes o Regiones y condecorado con magnificas Iglesias, suntuosos Palacios y otros semejantes publicos Edificios. En el dia no se ve en él algun monumento antiguo sino las Murallas que le ciñen de la parte del Mar, habiendolas construido el Emperador Teofilo, la antigua Iglesia de S. Irene famosa por el segundo Concilio general celebrado en los Años 381, 382 y 383, y una columna de marmol en los Jardines del Serrallo, que es del Emperador Justiniano, y tiene en su pedestal esta Inscripcion: [illegible].

Mahomet II [illegible] años despues de haber conquistado Constantinopla, queriendo fabricar su Palacio en este parage, le separó de la Ciudad con una alta y gruesa muralla, y los Gran Señores sus sucesores le ampliaron con muchas fabricas poniendolo en aquella forma que oy se ve con dorados cubiertos de plomo, y en varios lugares [illegible] adornados de muchos naranjos. Todo este grande recinto contiene quatro millas de circunferencia, y se le da el ingreso por nueve puertas quatro de las quales miran al Mar, y las otras a la Ciudad.

Parte Septentrional de la Ciudad de Constantinopla vista desde Galata dedicada al Excelentisimo Señor Don Manuel de Godoy

y Alvarez de Faria Rios Sanchez Zarzosa, Principe de la Paz, Duque de la Alcudia, Señor del Soto de Roma y del Estado de Albalá, Grande de España de primera Clase, Regidor perpetuo de la Ciudad de Santiago, Caballero de la Insigne Orden del Toyson de Oro, Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida Española de Carlos III, Comendador de Valencia del Ventoso, Ribera y Aceuchal en la de Santiago, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Religion de S. Juan, Consejero de Estado, primer Secretario de Estado y del Despacho, Secretario de la Reyna nuestra Señora, Superintendente general de Correos y Caminos, Protector de la Real Academia de las Nobles Artes, y de los Reales Gabinete de Historia Natural, Jardin Botanico, Laboratorio Chimico y Observatorio Astronomico, Gentilhombre de Camara con exercicio, Capitan General de los Reales Exercitos, Inspector y Sargento Mayor del Real Cuerpo de Guardias de Corps &c. &c.

[illegible]

Tabla de los Numeros contenidos en esta Vista.

1. [illegible] de la puerta del Serrallo.
2. [illegible] del Serrallo.
3. [illegible] del Gran Señor.
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible] del Gran Señor.
6. [illegible] de las Sultanas.
7. [illegible] del Gran Señor.
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible] para las Sultanas.
11. [illegible] para los Cavallos del Gran Señor.
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. Iglesia de S. Irene [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. [illegible]
18. [illegible]
19. [illegible]
20. Mezquita de [illegible]
21. [illegible]
22. Mezquita de Ahmed I.
23. [illegible]
24. [illegible]
25. Columna de Constantino [illegible]
26. [illegible]
27. [illegible]
28. [illegible]
29. [illegible]
30. La Aduana.
31. [illegible]
32. [illegible]
33. [illegible]
34. [illegible]
35. [illegible]
36. [illegible]
37. [illegible]
38. Mezquita de la [illegible]
39. [illegible]
40. Palacio del [illegible]
41. [illegible]
42. [illegible]
43. [illegible]
44. [illegible] de Mahomet II.
45. [illegible]
46. Mezquita de Selim I.
47. [illegible]
48. [illegible]
49. [illegible]
50. [illegible]
51. Palacio de Constantino [illegible]
52. Arrabal de [illegible]
53. [illegible] de Galata
54. [illegible]
55. [illegible]
56. [illegible] de Galata
57. [illegible]
58. [illegible]

5. **CASSAS, [Louis Francois].** ***Vue de Constantinople, Prise de la Mer de Marmara.*** [Paris, circa 1800-1810].

A fine view of Constantinople by one of the leading topographical artists of the day.

Louis-François Cassas studied under artists from opposite ends of the eighteenth century artistic spectrum, including Joseph-Marie Vien, a Neoclassical painter, and Rococo painters such as Jean-Baptiste Le Prince. In 1778 Cassas went to Italy, visiting and sketching Rome, Venice, Naples, and Sicily. In 1784 Cassas accompanied the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier (1752-1817) to Constantinople, where the latter had been appointed ambassador.

Fine hand-coloured engraving by Schwartz after Cassas, mounted on card. Dimensions: 86.4 by 62.4cm. Framed and glazed, 100.5 x 76cm.

£5,000 [ref: 88714]

6. DADICH, Count Francesco. *[Memorie Costantinopolitane dall'Anno 1710 sino a 1751].*
[Venice, c. 1750s?].

A mid-eighteenth century unpublished Italian manuscript account of the Ottoman Empire up to the year 1751, written by Count Francesco Dadich (1695-1790), a Dalmatian spy in the service of Venice and a key eyewitness to the political and military machinations in Constantinople during the first half of the eighteenth century. The manuscript is an important insider account focusing on the reigns of Sultans Ahmed III (ruled 1703-30) and Mahmud I (ruled 1730-54) and the political and military setbacks that troubled the declining Empire at that time.

Dadich begins his memoirs with a summation of the first four centuries of the Ottoman Empire, treating the Empire's foundation under Osman I (1258-1326), its rise after the capture of Constantinople in 1453, and its uneven domestic and foreign affairs during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, all the while orienting his readers with fundamental information about Islamic cosmology, religion, science, literature, architecture and music.

By far the bulk of the manuscript, however, is devoted to a nuanced discussion of the recent political turmoil of which Dadich likely received first-hand accounts or to which he himself was a witness, the period from roughly the Treaty of Karlowiz (1699), which ended the War of the Holy League, to the time of the manuscript's drafting (ca. 1751).

Dadich recalls details of major military actions in the Balkans and beyond and reports on internal conflicts such as the Janissary-led coup that deposed Ahmet III in 1730. Much of his discussion centres on such Ottoman client states as Armenia, Georgia, Moldavia, and Wallachia and their roles in the Ottoman-Venetian War (1714-18), the Austro-Ottoman War (1716-18), and the Russo-Turkish War (1735-39). Even troubles as far to the east as "Gandahar" and Baghdad are mentioned in passing. The manuscript is a compendium of Ottoman personalities, with Dadich discussing scores of Sultans, Grand Viziers, and generals, as well as usurpers, mercenaries, and court eunuchs, making this document a valuable witness to the often obscure political landscape of early 18th-century Constantinople.

Little is known of Dadich, with the only contemporary published details of his biography appearing as a short footnote opening the 1769 German translation of this work, where he is described as currently living quietly in Venice among men of refinement, having formerly served in Constantinople as "a secretary to the Greek princes" (*bey den griechischen Fürsten als Secretär*), in which capacity "many of the most important affairs passed through his hands" (*Viele der wichtigsten Angelegenheiten giengen durch seine Hände*) (*Denkwürdigkeiten*, vol. 9, p. 278).

The scholar Sotiris Koutmanis has recently uncovered a report in the Venetian State Archives that suggests Dadich was a spy ("*katáskopos*") posing as a doctor ("*giatrós*") in the court of the Sultan (*Koutmanis*, p. 330, citing *A.S.V., Inquisitori di Stato, Lettere ai Provved Gen. Da Mar*, 1606-1754, 32). Another scholar, Bekir Harun Küçük, identifies Dadich as a "Venetian interpreter of the Hapsburg embassy" (p. 14), giving further weight to Giampietro Bellingeri's observation that Dadich is a "personalità che necessita di contorni più definiti" (p. 8).

The colophon of the present Italian manuscript – absent from the printed German version – notes that the author departed Constantinople in the year 1751 and so was unable to continue his account beyond that date. That this Italian manuscript nowhere mentions Dadich's authorship would suggest that the present document is not a translation from the 1769 German text, but a copy closer to the source; further evidence for the primacy of this Italian redaction can be found within the text of both Italian and German versions, in a passage where Polish miles are converted for the reader into Italian miles.

We have traced four manuscripts copies of Dadich's work, catalogued under the title Memorie Costantinopolitane dall'Anno 1710 sino a 1751, held by Venetian libraries: Venice, Biblioteca Correr (B.C.C., Cod. Cic. 852 and Cod. Cic. 744), and Venice, Biblioteca Marciana (B.N.M., Ms. It. Cl.VI, 439 [10562] and Ms. It. Cl.VI, 140 [6037]). The present copy carries a watermark (lion rampant in shield with crown above and "F C A" below) identical to that found in an 18th-century Arabic manuscript on Islamic law held by the University of Michigan (Michigan Isl. Ms. 76).

Folio. [32 x 21.5 cm], (1) f. blank, (96) ff., (3) ff. blanks. Brown ink, 26 lines per page. Divided into two parts, final leaf dated to 1751. Bound in contemporary Venetian floral woodblock wrappers, hand coloured in pink, green and yellow. Contemporary woodblock pastedowns of stars printed in red ink. Minor wear to spine, pages clean and fresh, script mainly very legible.
Sotiris Koutmanis, "Chronicles about the History of the Greek Community of Venice (18th Century)," Eoa kai Esperia, vol 7. (2007), pp. 311-334; Giampietro Bellingeri, preface to *Il Libro di Dede Korkut, Fabio Salomoni* ed., (Milan: Aquilegia Edizioni, 2008), p. 8.; Bekir Harun Küçük, *Early Enlightenment in Istanbul*, Ph.D. diss., U.C. San Diego, 2012; Dadich, Franciscus, Herrn Graf, "*Denkwürdigkeiten von Constantinopel vom Jahr 1710 bis auf das Jahr 1751*," *Allegemeine Historische Bibliothek von Mitgliedern des Königlichen Instituts der Historischen Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, Johann Christoph Gatterer, ed. (Halle: Johann Justinus Gebauer, 1769), vol. 9, pp. 278-88; vol. 11, pp. 265-86; vol. 12, pp. 221-76; vol. 13, pp. 227-84; vol. 14, pp.; vol. 15, pp.; and vol. 16, pp. 195-248.

£11,000 [ref: 92016]

item 6 DADICH, Count Francesco. *[Memorie Costantinopolitane dall'Anno 1710 sino a 1751].*

Compilatore. La Religione fù sempre quel inpenetrabile vincolo d'ogni
umana società, che ebbe in ogni tempo una gagliarda influenza sopra
la legge d'imperizione in qualunque Governo. Sarebbe desiderabile, che
questa pietra angolare potesse in ogni luogo la mera per esser posta al capo
dell'angolo. Essa sola può rendere compatibili colla debolezza, ed in-
stanza umana la unità, e la giustizia, ed essa sola è capace di
moderar la subordinazione, e far sentire men pesanti i doveri à Popoli
soggetti, quali per il non ben inteso privilegio della libertà naturale,
di cui facilmte. ne abusano, sdegnano la più legiera soggezione. Felici
quel Governo, che con tal Religione seppe temperar ai riguardi di sua
Maestà la stessa maniera di tener ben obbligati i suoi Popoli, che non
sapessero cangiar la propria sudditanza colla libertà medesima. Ben
deplorabile è la condizione di quel Principe, il quale per gusto sumiglio
e capriccio egli apprezza, ritiene colla violenza per suoi diritti, colla
quale ingiuria, ed offende la natura egualmte. e la giustizia. Potrà
sempre vedersi vicino vicino alla sua ruina, se chi presiede alle
Potestà, ed agl'Imperi non saprà soffrirlo, se non per quegli occulti
disegni, e quell'estreme misure, che sono incomprensibili alla umana
intelligenza.

Dopo la sventurata incursione fatta da Tartari sotto la condotta di
Gengis-Kan, il quale con rapide vittorie conquistando il vasto Regno
di Persia, occupò poi tutta l'Asia, con altra Tribù di quei barbari vi-
cini Tartari, detta d'Oguzan, sotto la direzione di Sulimano uno de
Capi d'essa, ed una delle più illustri Famiglie di quella parte, uscì
da quei monti vicini con 50 combattenti per tentar sul primo esempio
un sodo formato avvenimto. Scorrendo più varie vicende alcuni

Provincie dell'Asia, alla Persia vicini, assoggettò in fine nell'Eufrate, che tan-
to di passar a Cavallo per terminar un'impresa sopra Babilonia incomin-
cata, i di lui Successori poco dopo si ribelarono alle loro conquiste unito
il Dominio d'Iconi dopo la morte di Aladino, che a tutto di Qesto
possedeva. Costui accordosi confederato co' discendenti di Sulimano per
meglio assicurarsi, e conservar quello Stato, che da se stesso voleva Signo-
reggiare con indipendenza, ed assoluto potere, epcadosi staccato dal Vas-
sallaggio dovuto al Re di Persia nelle perfide divisioni in quel Sacrato
Regno introdotte dall'armi vittoriose di Gengis-Kan, ecco Osman Signore
di Figlio à Sulimano sugo Generalissimo delle sue Truppe. Il Valore di
questo Comandante, le sue gloriose azioni, e l'affetto che si aveva conciliato
de' suoi Sudditi, e di quelli di Aladino, di cui aveva sposata l'unica
Figlia, poterono dopo la di lui morte farlo acclamare Imperatore.
Da questo ebbe origine la Stirpe, e discendenza d'Ali-Osman, ò Ali-
Ottoman, che oggidì possiede attualmte. tutto il rimanente dell'Impero
Turco.

Da principio adorarono d'un solo Dio, benche al di lui culto non
mancassero superstizioni riti, sembravano avversi à qualunque altra
Religione. Quando notato p. l'addietro informarsi l'istesso Gengis-Kan
delle differenze, che sopra tale materia incontrava, lasciò à Popoli con-
quistati la libertà di seguitar i proprj culti, proibendo severamte. a
suoi di cangiar sentimto. anzi conservar con rigore le patrie credenze
e quelle, che avevano ricevute da loro Antenati. Aggiunse, che non ad
ognuno altra ragione, che quella dell'armi, non è ottimamente far dica-
tere d'un punto di importanza, che chiama à tal mutio lo spirito
e non il Senso. Il più facile partito in tale proposito è sempre il più co-
nosciuto

7. **FLANDIN, Eugene.** ***Oriental Street Scene.***
1840s.

A student of Horace Vernet, Eugene Napoleon Flandin (1803-1876), was a French orientalist painter of history scenes, genre scenes, portraits, landscapes and urban landscapes. *Flandin was the student of Horace Vernet*. In 1840, he was sent on a mission to Persia in order to recover information on the evolution of the country under the reign of Mohammad Chah Qadjar. Accompanied by the architect and painter Pascal Coste, they inventoried the region's ancient and modern monuments. They visited Hamadan, Ispahan, then Persepolis, and finally Mossoul, and Constantinople. Upon their return they compiled an album of six volumes entitled *Voyage en Perse*. Flandin returned to the Middle East in 1844, this time in Mesopotamia. He then published another album of his Middle East travels, *l'Orient*, in 1856 in four volumes. He exhibited at the Paris Salon, obtaining a second place medal in 1837. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1842. His works have been displayed in museums in Auch, Caen, Lille, Marseille, La Roche-sur-Yon, Rouen and Versailles.

Watercolour and gouache on paper (26 x 12 cm) with old pink margins representing an oriental interior court and a tower, with the dome of a mosquee in the background, probably in Constantinople. Signed "Eug. Flandin" bottom left corner. Good condition, vivid colours. Framed and glazed (53.5 x 45.5 cm).

£3,750 [ref: 89033]

8. CARDERO, Jose. *Album of Turkish Watercolours*.
[Istanbul or Madrid], 1785.

A splendid album, signed and dated by the artist, with original artwork, and historically significant. Joseph Cardero made the album during his stay in Istanbul, as part of the first Embassy sent by the Spanish Crown to the Ottoman Empire.

Spain had been in a virtual state of war with the Ottoman Empire since the 16th century, thus, virtually no contact between them had occurred. For the first time, by the 18th century, both powers signed a peace treatise called the Treatise of Constantinople (1782); its aim was peace, amity, and commerce. As per its political significance, it may be regarded as the greatest external affair´s achievement of King Charles III. By 1784, the King ordered an Embassy to visit the Turkish capital, and Commander Don Gabriel Aristizabal (1743 – 1805) was appointed as its leader; in 1790 a work narrating the journey was published under the title *Viage a Constantinopla*.

This embassy is important for two reasons, it was to open the Levant for commerce with Spain, and it would be the first recognizance by the Spanish of the Ottoman Empire. Aristizabal presented to the King himself a relation of what he had seen on the embassy.

Cardero (1766 – 1811) was a Spanish draughtsman, artist, explorer and mapmaker; by 1785 he was working in Valetta (Malta), probably when the expeditionary embassy recruited him, to travel to the Mediterranean. Very little is known about him from his early years, however this album shows an artistic skill that would soon gain him a position as draughtsman in the expedition lead by Malaspina, in 1789. Cardero was appointed by Malaspina to be one of the official artists of the expedition. After travelling to Alaska, he was assigned to accompany Valdés and Galiano during their circumnavigation of Vancouver Island –getting to work with Vancouver himself. During the voyage, Cardero produced charts based on survey sketches and composed numerous drawings and watercolours of the region's dramatic scenery. Subsequently, many of Cardero's artworks formed the basis for the grand paintings of Fernando Brambila.

Iconographically, the album has the virtue of being absolutely original artwork, and **amongst the first Spanish artistic rendering of Turkish costumes, manners, dressing, and religious attires.**

Composed of 25 drawings, each mounted on a larger heavy-laid paper; each drawing is contained within a double frame in red and yellow, numbered at the upper right corner and captioned in Spanish with the title or identification of the person portrayed –actually, his position or what he represents. Most of the drawings –all clearly by the same hand- are dated and signed "Josef Cardero". The drawings are entitled: Gran Señor, Gran Visir, Legista, Gefa de los Sultanes, Sultana, Capitan Baxa, Henuco Negro (black eunuch), Reis effendi o Ministro de Estado, Primer Dragoman de la Puerta, Porta sable, Turca en casa, Asistenta de un baño, Turca en la calle, Turca de espaldas, Griega en la calle, Ranca (the one on a different paper, with a different frame and more stylish, possibly a proof for a new presentation album), Coronel de Genisaros, Genisaro, Oficial de Aguadores, Vostanchi, Turco, ff. 23 unnamed (a prisoner being punished), Hebrea en la calle, Hebreo en la calle.

The rarity of the album is considerable, it is unrecorded and an unprecedented new link to Ottoman´s iconography. Extensive collections such as Blackmer´s counted only 14 such albums, and only one from the 18th century. The collection of Selfik Atabey had as well only one 18th century costume album.

Folio (37 × 25.5 cm). 1 [blank except from ownership inscription] + 25 ff. with drawings + 1 [blank]. Contemporary Spanish calf, spine tolled in gilt with simple flowery pattern, head and foot with tiny loss. Each drawing mounted on a larger leave, done at the time of binding, possibly contemporary or late 18th century.

£45,000 [ref: 92030]

9. MAYER, Luigi. *Veduta della Citta di Constantinopoli dalla sette torri fino al principio del Serraglio presa dalla punta di Calcedonia nel'Asia.*
Circa 1800.

A fine view of Constantinople showing in the foreground two men sitting on the bank of the Bosphorus and a small rowing boat with another two men close by. A tree frames the men on the left-hand side. In the distance we see a fine prospect of the city. Some of the principal features of the city can be made out, including, on the right, the Suleymaniye mosque with its four minarets.

A student of Piranesi, Mayer (1755-1803) was employed as the personal view painter for Sir Robert Ainslie, British ambassador at Constantinople from 1776-92. A most talented artist, Mayer was the most accurate delineator of the Near East before David Roberts.

Watercolour and gouache on paper, edged in black, titled beneath image, 96 x 63 cm, framed and glazed, overall dimensions: 116 x 32 cm.

£30,000 [ref: 91445]

10. [MAYER, Luigi]. *Veduta della probatica piscina nella città di Gerusalemme. (View of the Pool of Bethesda in Jerusalem).*
Circa 1800.

The Pool of Bethesda is located in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem, on the path of the Beth Zeta Valley. The name Bethesda is derived from Hebrew - 'Beit Hesed' meaning 'House of Mercy'. At the time of the Second Jewish Temple the pool was used as a water reservoir and a healing pool.

22 x 30.5 cm. Watercolour and pastel on paper, mounted on cardboard. Framed.

£6,500 [ref: 90253]

11. MAYER, Luigi. *Veduta della Città di Constantinopoli con i Suoi Soborghi Presa Da Bulgurla Daghi Sopra Scutari in Asia.*
Circa 1800.

A fine watercolour view of Constantinople taken from Bulgarlu above Scutari, in the foreground two men smoking, another walking past with a donkey, a group of four men looking towards the city, trees with foliage to either side.

Provenance: Exhibited at the Fine Art Society Travellers exhibition, 1980 (item 72).

Watercolour and gouache on grey paper edged in black, 59 x 92 cm, titled beneath image, signed lower right, framed.

£50,000 [ref: 90243]

12. MAYER, Luigi. *Sala del Divan Dove Il G. Vizir Tratta con Pranzo L Ministro Prima d'introdurlo all'udienza del Gran Sigre (The Divan hall in which the Grand Vizier held lunch in the presence of the Sultan).*
[1780].

The *Divan-ı Hümayun*, in English the Imperial Council, was the de facto cabinet of the Ottoman Empire for most of its history. Initially an informal gathering of the senior ministers presided over by the Sultan in person, in the mid-15th century the Council's composition and function became firmly regulated. The Grand Vizier, who became the Sultan's deputy as the head of government, assumed the role of chairing the Council, which comprised also the other viziers, charged with military and political affairs, the two *kadiaskers* or military judges, the *defterdar*s in charge of finances, the *nişanci* in charge of the palace scribal service, and later the Kapudan Pasha, the head of the Ottoman Navy, and occasionally the *beylerbey*i of Rumelia and the Agha of the Janissaries. The Council met in a dedicated building in the second courtyard of the Topkapi Palace, initially daily, then for four days a week by the 16th century. Its remit encompassed all matters of governance of the Empire, although the exact proceedings are no longer known. It was assisted by an extensive secretarial bureaucracy under the *reis* ül-küttab for the drafting of appropriate documents and the keeping of records. The Imperial Council remained the main executive organ of the Ottoman state until the mid-17th century, after which it lost most of its power to the office of the Grand Vizier. With the Tanzimat reforms of the early 19th century, it was eventually succeeded by a Western-style cabinet government.

In the present painting, the figure of the Sultan, listening to the discussions below, can be seen behind the grilled window. On either sides of the window are the framed tughras, the imperial monograms of the Sultan. In the foreground is a servant preparing coffee. In the background there are members of a European commission, possible French diplomats, discussing stately matters with the Ottoman high ranking bureaucrats.

Provenance: Torridon House, Home of the Earls of Lovelace.

Gouache and Watercolour. Signed: Luigi Mayer Rom[ano] Dipinti (Luigi Mayer of Rome painted it).
Dimensions without the border: 39 x 55 cm. Dimensions with the border: 44 x 60 cm.

£50,000 [ref: 93078]

13. PREZIOSI, Amadeo, follower of. *A pair of watercolours depicting scenes inside the Grand Bazaar at Istanbul.*

Second half of the nineteenth century.

A fine pair of views capturing the hubbub and activity of the Grand Bazaar.

The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul is one of the largest and oldest covered markets in the world, with 61 covered streets and thousands of shops.

The construction of the future Grand Bazaar's core started during the winter of 1455/56, shortly after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople. Sultan Mehmet II had an edifice erected devoted to the trading of textiles. It was named Cevâhir Bedestan ('Bedesten of Gems'). The word bedesten means "bazaar of the cloth sellers" The building lies on the slope of the third hill of Istanbul, between the ancient Fora of Constantine and of Theodosius. It was also near the first sultan's palace, the Old Palace (Eski Sarayi), which was also in construction in those same years.

The present watercolours depict the Bazaar before the advent of shops as we know them, which were only introduced after the 1894 earthquake. Here we see traders sitting on wooden divans in front of their wares, with, in the foreground, prosperous visitors. In one, a merchant and his wife, in another a group of well-dressed lightly veiled Ottoman beauties.

A native of Malta, Preziosi first visited Istanbul in 1842, and depicting the city and its people in their distinctive costumes and attitudes was to be the focus for his artistic career thereafter. In the 1850s he worked for the Illustrated London News, Preziosi was invited in 1866 to paint the official portrait of the Ottoman Sultan Abdülaziz for the Turkish Pavilion of the 1867 Universal Exhibition in Paris. During his time in Constantinople which he made his home, Preziosi was the most popular painter in the city.

Preziosi's gift for depicting people and costume, and free flowing lines, along with attention to small details, make his work particularly appealing, and inspired a school of followers.

Watercolours with gouache on paper, framed and glazed 82 x 63 cm.

£25,000 [ref: 91801]

14. ROGIER, Camille. *A fine collection of 21 watercolours and pencil sketches from the celebrated collection of Sarkis Boghossian.*

The artist Camille Rogier (1810-96) left France in 1837 to travel to Italy. In about 1840 he went on to Athens and then to Constantinople where he settled for several years. He later settled in Beirut. He provided the illustrations for Theophile Gauier's *La Turquie*, 1847, and also for the Ottoman section of the *Galerie Royale de Costume*, 1842-48.

All the artwork comes from the private collection of Sarkis Boghossian, much of it published in his monumental work *Armenian Iconography* that gathers prints and drawings on the subject. Boghossian's biography resembles a plot of a thriller. Having been born in 1921 in a small Armenian village in today's Turkey, he was taken to Marseille at the age of six by his family that fled famine and oppression. Passionate about art, poetry and Armenian culture, Boghossian chose a career of bookseller. In 1967 he opened a rare bookshop in Paris, *Le XIXe siècle*, specialising in rare books and engravings related to Armenia. In 1998 the French booksellers' community was shocked waking up to the news that Boghossian was found dead in his Parisian flat, tortured and murdered, with a number of valuable books missing from his apartment. Police quickly traced the murdered, who, however, hardly resembled the idea one may have of an assassin. He was a French bookseller of Turkish origin and a renowned scholar with a PhD from Sorbonne specialising in Ottoman and Armenian history. He was apparently in dispute with Boghossian over a number of rare books that the latter kept as a guarantee against a cash loan. The bookseller was arrested and subsequently sentenced to 19 years in prison just when he was due to give a lecture at a conference in Nice titled *The Armenian merchants in the Mediterranean in the eighteenth century*.

Numbers in brackets after titles refer to entries in Sarkis Boghossian "Armenian Iconography II" - Paris, 1998. The Weaver (1033). Watercolour (22 x 14.8 cm). Whirling Dervish. Watercolour on paper (25.2 x 16.5 cm). Oriental Dancer (993). Watercolour (22.2 x 17.8 cm). Oriental Dancer (1017) Ink and sepia (22.5 x 14.2 cm). In a Turkish Cafe. Drawing in pen and wash signed (17.5 x 11 cm). Jewish Merchants. Drawing in pencil, 19.5 x 20 cm (on card stock: 32.2 x 23.5 cm). Armenian Priest (286) 24 x 9.5 cm (paper: 36 x 24.5 cm). Armenian Priest 23.5 x 19 cm (cardboard on paper 32 x 23.5 cm). Armenian 8.5 x 7 cm (paper: 19 x 13 cm). Drawings in graphite. Musician 38 x 28 cm. Musician 25.5 x 24.5 cm (paper 30.5 x 24.2 cm). Drawings in graphite on paper. Opium smoking and hookah 16.5 x 26 cm (on card stock: 23.5 x 32.3). The opium smoker 20 x 14.5 cm. Drawings in graphite on paper. The Sultan Mahmoud II. Drawing in pencil, 30 x 24.5 cm. Three children 13 x 23 cm (on sheet 20 x 30.5 cm). Children in the swing 35 x 24 cm. Drawings in graphite on paper. Circassians (887) pen and wash, 12.6 x 14.2 cm. The man with the cane Ink drawing, 11 x 6 cm (on card stock: 14 x 13 cm). Eastern Musician (1018), pen and wash, 22.5 x 14.2 cm. The child in the jug, Drawing in pencil 15 x 14.5 cm (paper 22.7 x 14.7 cm). Oriental Dancer (992). Drawing wash 22.3 x 17.8 cm. All in good condition, mounted and preserved in a folding box.

£15,000 [ref: 94015]

77

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15. TEMPLE, Lieutenant R. [artist]. *Two Views of Places in the Persian Gulf: Shinaass from the Sea [and] The Wall and Beach, near Rus Khyma with the Troops Preparing to Land on the Morning of the 13th Nov. 1809.*
W. Haines, London, 1813.

A pair of fine aquatint plates from the only colour-plate book on the Persian Gulf - very rare.

Lieutenant Temple accompanied an expedition that set out from Bombay in 1809 under the command of Captain Wainwright to fight the Arabian pirates who overrun the region. The first and only edition of his sketches was published in London in 1813 under the title "Sixteen views of Places in the Persian Gulph"; the present plates are No. 6 and 13.

Individual plates from the Temple's work are rare, not to mention complete examples of the book. WorldCat locates only 4 copies of the book in public libraries' holdings (Yale University, Brown University, Leiden University and the Wellcome library in London).

A pair of engravings by J.Clark after Temple (25.5 x 38.1 cm each), etching and aquatint, with contemporary hand colouring, mounted and framed. Overall dimensions: 54.5 x 42.5 cm.
Abbey Travel 389.

£6,000 [ref: 91044]

16. THORP, John. *Constantinople & the Crimea.*

A highly accomplished sketchbook recording a tour of duty from Dublin to Odessa at the time of the Crimean War, with views of Constantinople, Gallipoli, Odessa, and Scutari.

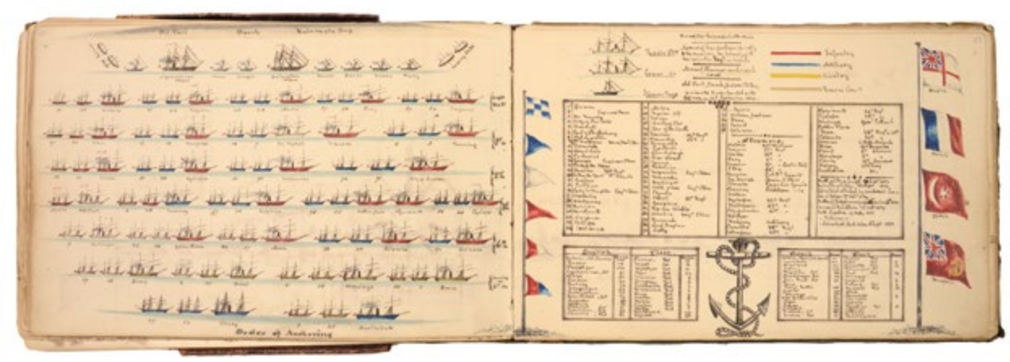
John Thorp set sail from Dublin for the Crimea on 21st July 1854, on board the Royal West Indian mail steamer *Avon,* which was being used as a transport ship. *The History of the late 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment* by Major James Slack, records Thorp's role as paymaster.

The sketches include Gibraltar (1), Malta (1), and 22 of Turkish/Crimea interest of which 14 are double-page panoramas including the watercolour of the Order of Anchoring.

The remaining sketches are of mainly Irish and Scottish interest including Skye.

Landscape album (18 x 26.5 cm) of pen-an-ink sketches on 92 pages (13 blank, 1 with a newspaper cutting) containing 22 double-page panoramas (1 in watercolour) and 35 single page views, most initialled by the artist, original green moiré boards, morocco tips, worn.

£13,500 [ref: 94454]



17. **ADAM, Robert.** ***Ruins of the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalatro in Dalmatia.*** For the Author, London, 1764.

One of the most beautiful English books of the eighteenth century and one of the most influential.

In July 1757, in company with the French architect C.L. Clerisseau and two other draughtsmen, Adam visited Spalatro (Split) in order to explore and measure the ruins of the great Palace of Diocletian. He seems to have been travelling with the intention of producing a book which would establish his reputation "with a great puff" and apparently chose Spalatro because of its residential character, so different from the Greek and Roman architectural monuments being illustrated by his contemporaries such as Stuart and Revett, Wood, and Le Roy. Also, Adam had more natural artistic flair than his contemporaries, so that he included more views and flourishes than are to be found in those earlier works which seem a little dry in comparison.

The text to this work was written by Adam's cousin William Robertson and Bartolozzi engraved the majority of the magnificent plates which accompany it. Other engravers included Zucchi, Santini and Cunego. The influence of this work could be seen in Adam's later work and in the work of other Neo-classicists.

First edition. Folio (54 x 39 cm), iv, [viii], 33, [i]pp., 61 engraved plates on 54 sheets, many double-page or folding, subscription list, contemporary calf gilt, occasional light spotting, short splits to binding repaired, a very attractive copy.
Millard British Books 1; Blackmer 3; Fowler p3; Berlin 1893; Cicognara 3567.

£15,000 [ref: 89660]

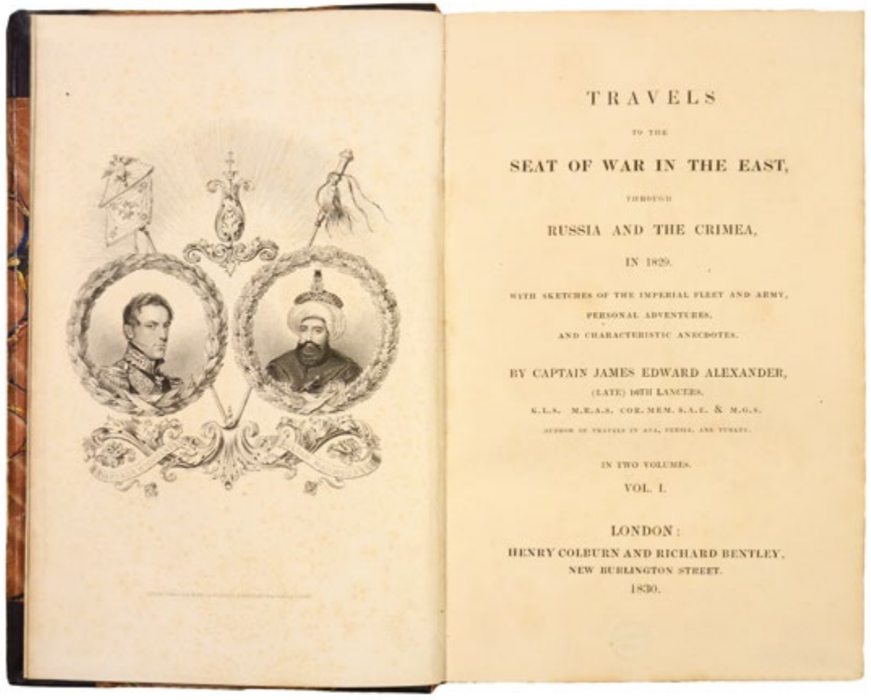
18. ALEXANDER, Captain James Edward. *Travels to the seat of war in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829. With sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, personal adventures, and characteristic anecdotes.*
Henry Colburn, London, 1830.

Alexander (1803-1885), served with the East India Company. Upon leaving their service he served aide-de-camp to Colonel Kinneir, British envoy to Persia, and was present with the Persian army during the war of 1826 with Russia, and received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun. On 26 October 1827 he was gazetted to the 16th lancers. He went to the Balkans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1829, and received the Turkish order of the Crescent.

Provenance: Hugh Selbourne (small circular stamp to foot of title verso).

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo., xxxii, 308; xii, 327, [i] pp., folding engraved map, 14 plates (3 hand-coloured aquatints) including a sheet of music, wood engraved illustrations in text, contemporary black half calf gilt, morocco labels, marbled sides and edges, a fine set.
Abbey Travel 229; Prideaux 325.

£1,250 [ref: 94220]



TRAVELS

TO THE

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST,

THROUGH

RUSSIA AND THE CRIMEA,

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WITH SKETCHES OF THE IMPERIAL FLEET AND ARMY,
PERSONAL ADVENTURES,
AND CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER,
(LATE) 16TH LANCERS.
K.L.S. M.R.A.S. COR. MEM. S.A.E. & M.G.S.
AUTHOR OF TRAVELS IN ASIA, PERSIA, AND TURKEY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN AND RICHARD BENTLEY,
NEW BURLINGTON STREET.
1830.

19. ARCQ, [Philippe-Auguste de SAINTE-FOY], Chevalier d'. *Histoire générale des guerres.*

Imprimerie Royale, Paris, 1756-58.

Uncommon historical account of Armenia and parts of the Ottoman Empire. Not in Blackmer.

A fresh example of the first edition, finely produced by the Imprimerie royale with a frontispiece by Eisen.

A grand-son of King Louis XIV, the Chevalier d'Arcq (1721-95) was first a musketeer then a horseman in the French army. He quit his role in the military after the 1749 Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ending the War of the Austrian Succession and devoted himself to writing novels and essays on several aspects of the society of the late 18th century.

The initial plan of the *Histoire générale des guerres* was very ambitious, too ambitious as only these first two volumes were published. The Chevalier initially intended to deal with the military, political and social history of many countries, according to three time periods: from Ancient times to the beginning of the Christian Era, from then to the Fall of Constantinople, and finally from that date to 1748. In the introduction to the second volume, the author even informs us of his decision to expand the *Histoire générale des guerres* to "no more than sixteen volumes", each one to be published on a regular basis, every eight months...

Mostly drawing from classical sources (Plutarch, Appianus, T. Livius...), these first two volumes cover the ancient history as well as the geographical and social aspects of Great Armenia, both Smaller Armenias and various regions of today's Turkey, including Cappadocia, Lydia and Pergamon.

Provenance: Private French Armenian collection.

Two volumes 4to (26.5 x 21 cm). Frontispiece engr. by Chenu after Eisen, xii incl. title, clxxvi, 372 pp., one folding genealogical table; viii incl. title, 614 pp.; very light occasional spotting. Contemporary mottled calf gilt, spines with raised bands, compartments gilt, red and brown morocco labels lettered in gilt, red edges, marbled endpapers; only very lightly rubbed.
Cohen 87 ("beau frontispiece d'Eisen"); Hoefer III, 28. Not in Atabey and Blackmer.

£2,000 [ref: 93905]

20. BANDURI, Anselmo. *Imperium orientale sice antiquitates Constantinopolitanae in quatuor partes distributae: quae ex vriis scriptorum Graecorum operibus & praesertim ineditis adornatae, commentariis, & Geographicis, Topographicis, aliisque quam plurimis monumentorum ac monismatum tabellis illustrantur, & ad intelligentiam cum sacrae tum profanae historiae apprime conducunt.*

Javarina, Venice, 1729.

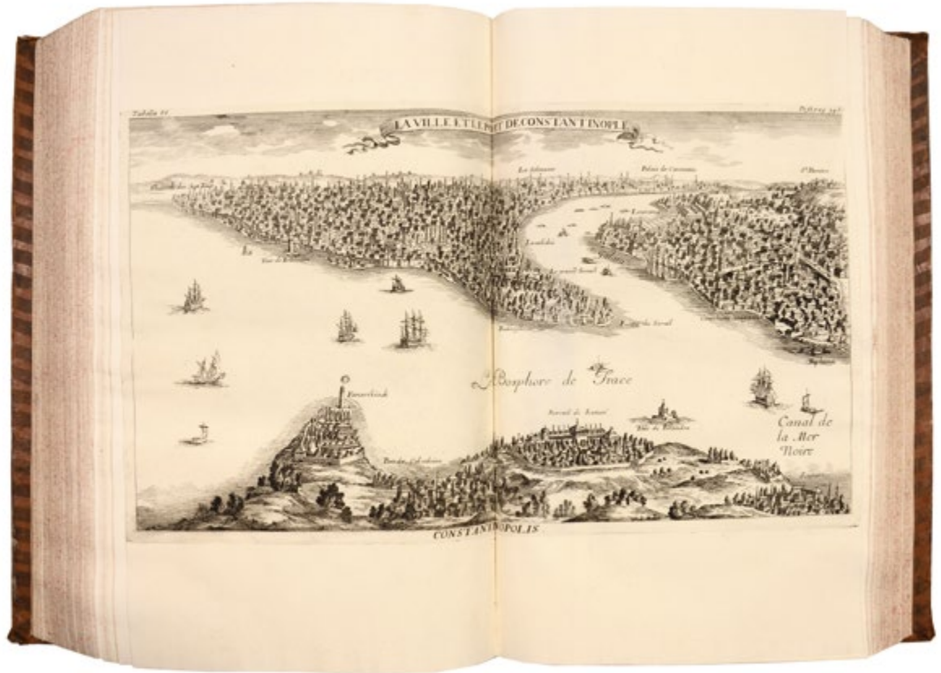
Beautiful engravings of Constantinople in fine fresh condition.

Banduri's work is an important reference collection bringing together valuable information from scattered sources. The author edited this compilation of material on Constantinople - geography, history, religion and antiquities - from authorities such as Pachymeres, Nicetas Choniates, Theophylactus of Bulgaria etc. He also reprinted the whole of Pierre Gilles *De Bosporo Thracio* and *De Topographia Constantinopoleos*. The long section on the antiquities also includes 'modern' ie Turkish monuments which are illustrated from Grelot.

This edition of his work was published as part of the *Corpus Byzantinae Historiae*.

Second edition. 5 parts in 2 volumes bound in 1. folio. Half-title engraved title vignette, 7 maps and plans (6 folding), 39 engraved plates (26 folding) including panoramic view of Constantinople, 8 engraved illustrations in the letterpress, 2 engraved alphabet plates, text in Latin and Greek. Old ownership inscription to title, stamp to endpaper. Contemporary calf gilt, light wear, rubbed, light chipping to head of spine, a very good clean copy.
Graesse I, 286; Cf. Atabey 52; Cf. Blackmer 70; Cf. Koç 104.

£4,500 [ref: 93214]



21. BOISSARD, J. J. *Wahre abbildungen der Türckischen kayser und Persischen fürsten &c. aus dem metallen in gegenwertige kupffer gebracht mit versen beschrieben durch Geo. Greblinger.*
J. Ammon, Frankfurt, 1648.

New edition of Boissard's famous series of portraits.

"This beautiful book contains portraits of the Sultans from Osman I to Murad III and also includes portraits of Scanderbeg and his family, Tammas Khuli Khan, Barbarossa, Roxelana the wife of Suleiman the Magnificent, and pashas of the Ottoman Empire (Cairo etc.). The portraits were engraved by Theodore de Bry after drawings by Hoefnagel who apparently took them from medals brought from Constantinople." (Blackmer).

Small 4to, engraved title in compartments, 47 fine engraved medallion portraits within elaborately decorated borders, featuring animals, insects, flowers etc., by Theodore de Bry after G. Hoefnagel, a few age stains, occasional neat strengthening to margin from verso, generally good impressions, modern vellum unlettered. Atabey 125; cf. Blackmer 159 91598 edition); Lipperheide Lb 15; VD17 237163U;

£4,000 [ref: 90455]

First Issue

22. [BRANSON, Major Lionel Hugh]. *The Busra Times* (Two issues).
29th November 1914, 21st May, 1915.

The British fostered the development of a press with the establishment of *The Basra Times* on 29 November 1914. It was a government paper until commercialization in 1921.

Busra, also known as Basra, is Iraq's second largest city and principal port. It was occupied by the British in World War I.

The editor and founder Major Lionel Hugh Branson (1879-1946) was an English officer who served with the Indian Army from 1899 until 1922. He was also well known as a magician and conjurer and published a book, *Indian Conjuring Tricks*.

Two separate Newspapers. Issue number 1. Special Edition. (53 x 38 cms) -one printed sheet - text in Arabic and English, slight frayed and chipped at edges, some spotting; otherwise in good condition. [AND] First Persian edition - one 4 page sheet with text in Arabic on 3 sides.
Professionally de-acidified, framed and glazed with acid-free matting.

£850 [ref: 83862]

23. **BRUYN, Cornelis Le.** ***Voyage au Levant, c'est à-dire, dans les principaux endroits de l'Asie Mineur, dans les isles de Chio, Rhodes, & Chypre &c ... et de la Terre Sainte.***
Cavelier, Paris, 1714.

Cornelis Le Bruyn, the Dutch traveller and painter, spent some years between 1678 and 1685 in the Levant. He was first and foremost a landscape artist and this is seen in the several finely executed very large panoramas, which include Smyrna, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Rhodes, Tyre, Alexandria, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Aleppo, and Palmyra.

Second French edition and the first printed in France. Folio (34 x 22.5 cm approx.), engraved allegorical title after R. du Val, engraved portrait of Le Bruyn by Gerard Valck after Sir Godfrey Kneller, folding engraved general map and 98 plates (many folding or double-page) showing 216 numbered or lettered subjects including panoramas, views and antiquities, and 26 engraved illustrations in the text
Cf. Atabey 159 (large paper Dutch ed.); Blackmer 225; Cf Koç I, 99 (English edition); Rohricht 1184; Tobler, p.114; Gay 2101; Nordenskiold Collection 3, 358; Cohen-de-Ricci 610; Lipperheide 546.

£8,500 [ref: 90541]

24. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. *Travels among the Arab tribes inhabiting the countries east of Syria and Palestine, including a journey from Nazareth to the mountains beyond the Dead Sea, and from thence through the plains if the Hauran to Bozra, Damascus, Tripoly, Lebanon, Baalbeck, and by the valley of the Orontes to Seleucia, Antioch, and Aleppo. With an appendix containing a refutation of certain unfounded calumnies industriously circulated against the author of this work.*
Longmans, London, 1825.

Buckingham travelled overland from Egypt to India in 1816-17 via Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia. This work describes the portion of his journey from Nazareth to Aleppo and Damascus, and also contains an appendix refuting charges of plagiarism which were levelled against his earlier work on Palestine.

First edition. 4to., xvi, 670 pp., folding map (lightly foxed), 28 vignettes, offsetting from map to title, contemporary half calf, marbled boards, neat repairs to joints, lightly rubbed, an excellent copy.
Blackmer 232.

£4,000 [ref: 91345]

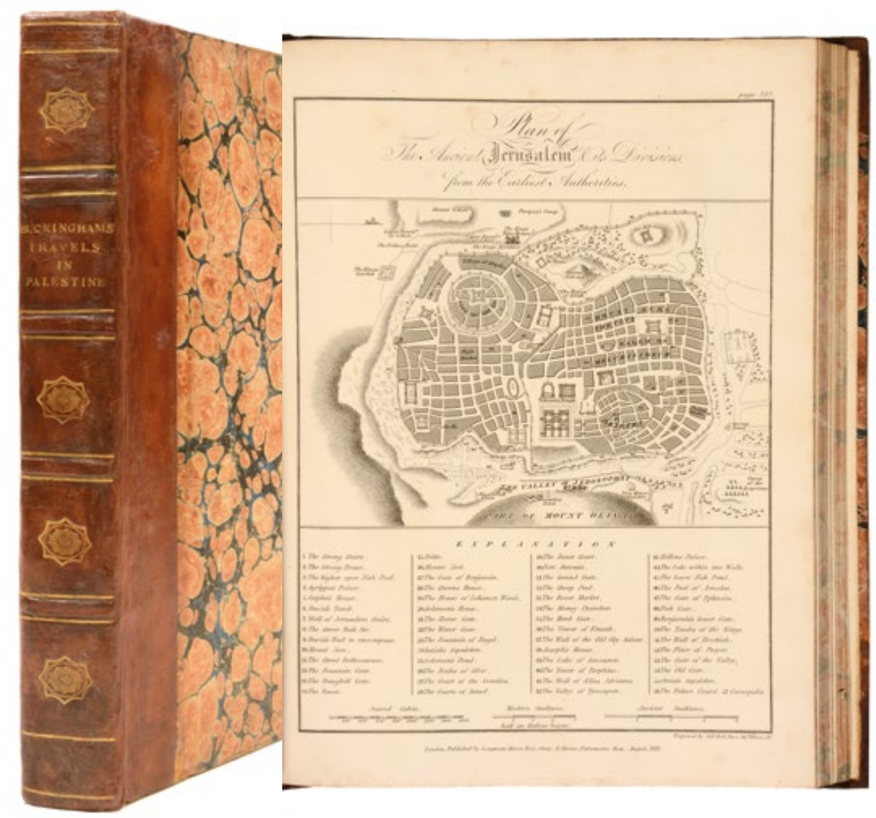
25. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. *Travels in Palestine, through the countries of Bashan and Gilead ...*
Longman, London, 1821.

Buckingham, founder of the *Calcutta Journal, the Oriental Herald and Colonial Review, The Sphynx* and *The Argus*, social reformer and founder member of the British and Foreign Institute, travelled extensively in the Middle East. This work describes the first part of Buckingham's journey overland to India from Egypt in 1816-17, via Palestine and Syria.

Provenance: Frances, Viscountess Lorton (book label).

First edition. 4to., xxvi (of xxviii, bound without half-title), 553pp., engraved frontispiece portrait, folding map, 7 engraved maps and plans, contemporary half calf gilt, neat repairs to joints and extremities, a very attractive example.
Blackmer 232; Tobler p143.

£2,500 [ref: 93320]



26. **BURTON, Richard F.** ***Personal narrative of a pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.*** Longman, London, 1855-56.

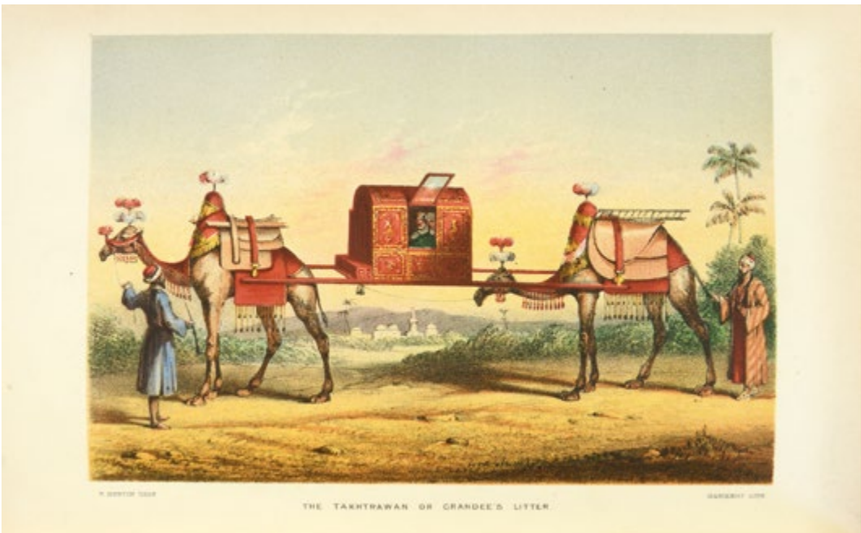
One of the greatest works of travel ever published.

Burton was the first English Christian to enter Mecca freely as a true Mohammedan pilgrim (travelling in disguise as an Afghan Pathan) and the first European to travel between the Holy Cities by the eastern route. Burton had originally intended to cross the peninsula but was frustrated by fierce fighting among the interior tribes. He spent a month at Medina before going on to Mecca where he performed all the rituals of the Hajj.

"In 1853 Burton travelled in disguise as an Indian Moslem on a pilgrimage to Islam's two most sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina. The publication of his account of the journey brought him fame as an adventurer and also as a man of considerable knowledge about Arabs, their customs and way of life. The present work reflects Burton's attraction to the Arabs and his belief that Islam is an equal to Christianity and Judaism." (Ghani).

First edition, 3 volumes, 8vo., xiv, (1, errata), 388; iv, 426; x, (1, list of plates), 448pp. With a folding map, 5 colour plates, 3 plans, of which 2 folding, 9 plain plates, illustrations in text, light spotting to frontispieces, without the ads in vol. 1, contemporary half vellum gilt, black morocco labels, spines richly gilt, an excellent set.
Abbey, Travel, 368. Casada 53; Penzer 49-50; Ghani 62 (later edition).

£6,750 [ref: 91700]

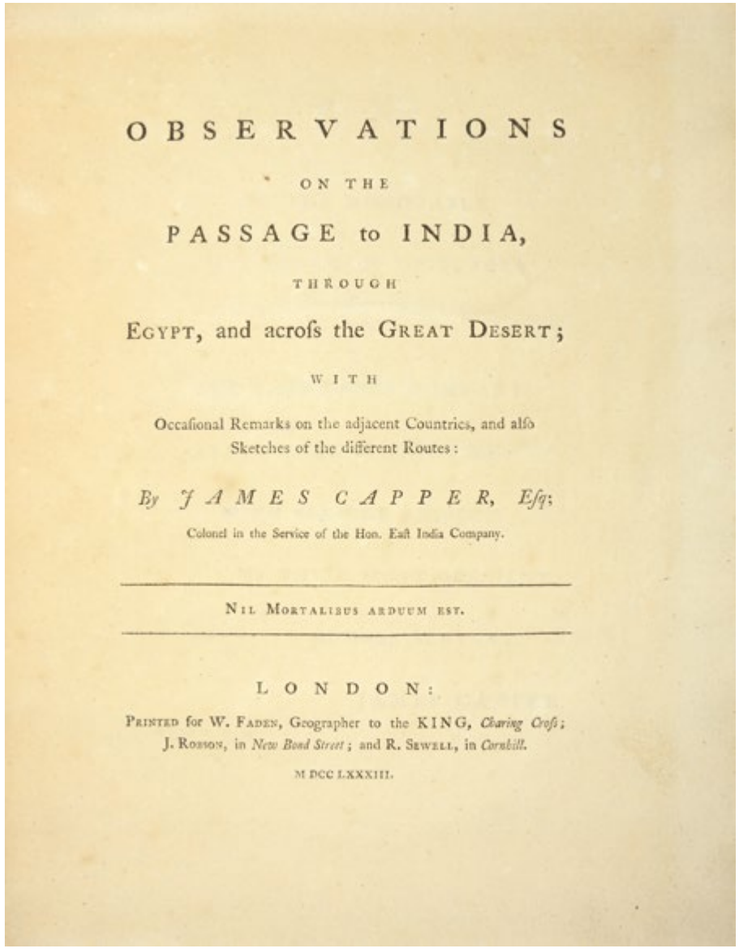


27. CAPPER, James. *Obsevations on the passage to India, through Egypt and across the Great Desert; with occasional remarks on the adjacent countries, and also sketches of the different routes ...*
Faden, London, 1783.

Uncommon. Capper, an official of the East India Company, describes the route from India to England via the Red Sea, Suez, and Egypt; and the route out from England via Aleppo, Mesopotamia, the Persian Gulf, and Muscat.

First edition. 4to., xx, 110pp., 2 engraved folding maps, original drab boards, spine renewed, an excellent example.

£2,500 [ref: 90935]



OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

PASSAGE to INDIA,

THROUGH

EGYPT, and acrofs the GREAT DESERT;

WITH

Occafional Remarks on the adjacent Countries, and alfo Sketches of the different Routes:

By JAMES CAPPER, Efq;

Colonel in the Service of the Hon. Eaft India Company.

NIL MORTALIBUS ARDUUM EST.

LONDON:

PRINTED for W. FADEN, Geographer to the KING, *Charing Croft*; J. ROBSON, in *New Bond Street*; and R. SEWELL, in *Cornhill*.

M DCC LXXXIII.

28. CARBOGNANO, Cosimo Comidas de. *Descrizione Topografica Dello Stato Presente Di Costantinopli, arricchita di figure umiliata alla sacra real maesta di Ferdinando IV.*
[Giuseppe Remondini], Bassano, 1794.

This work includes views of monuments in Istanbul and its surrounding area; the drawings constitute an invaluable source on mosques, aqueducts, walls and other landmarks of the city.

"Carbognano was a Catholic Armenian, dragoman to the Count of the Two Sicilies at Contantinople. This book was probably inspired by Mouradja d'Ohsson's work. Carbognano also wrote a Turkish grammar which appeared in the same year." Blackmer

First edition. 4to., viii, 81, [iii] pp., 26 engraved plates and maps, some folding, nineteenth century calf-backed boards, rebacked, new endpapers, a very good example.
Blackmer 386; Koç I, 164.

£4,500 [ref: 93151]

29. CARTER, HOWARD; A. C. MACE. *The Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen discovered by the late Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter.*
Cassell, London, 1923.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE MOST FAMOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

At the age of seventeen in 1891, Carter went to Egypt where he worked under Flinders Petrie. His great success in drawing the painted reliefs at Deir al-Bahri, Thebes led to his being appointed in 1899 the first chief inspector of antiquities in Upper Egypt, despite having no formal qualifications. His appointment proved a great success, however, and Carter discovered the tomb of King Tuthmosis IV in the Valley of the Kings. Carter's career took a downturn in 1905 when he was held responsible for a skirmish between foreign visitors and Egyptian antiquities guards, which resulted in Carter resigning from the antiquities service.

"Carter's rehabilitation came in early 1909 when, on the recommendation of Maspero, he began his association with George Herbert, fifth earl of Carnarvon. Until the First World War they excavated in the Theban necropolis, making important, but unspectacular, discoveries. Carnarvon was then encouraged by Carter to apply for the concession for the Valley of the Kings, surrendered by Davis in 1914. The time was not right, and the prognostications for discovery were not favourable. Davis, Maspero, and others believed that there was nothing of importance left in the valley to be discovered. Carter thought otherwise.

A short campaign by Carter in the tomb of King Amenophis III in 1915 produced trifling results, and for the rest of the war until 1917 he was employed as a civilian by the intelligence department of the War Office in Cairo. In 1917 he was at last free to return to working for Carnarvon, and until 1922 he conducted annual campaigns in the Valley of the Kings; but few positive results were achieved.

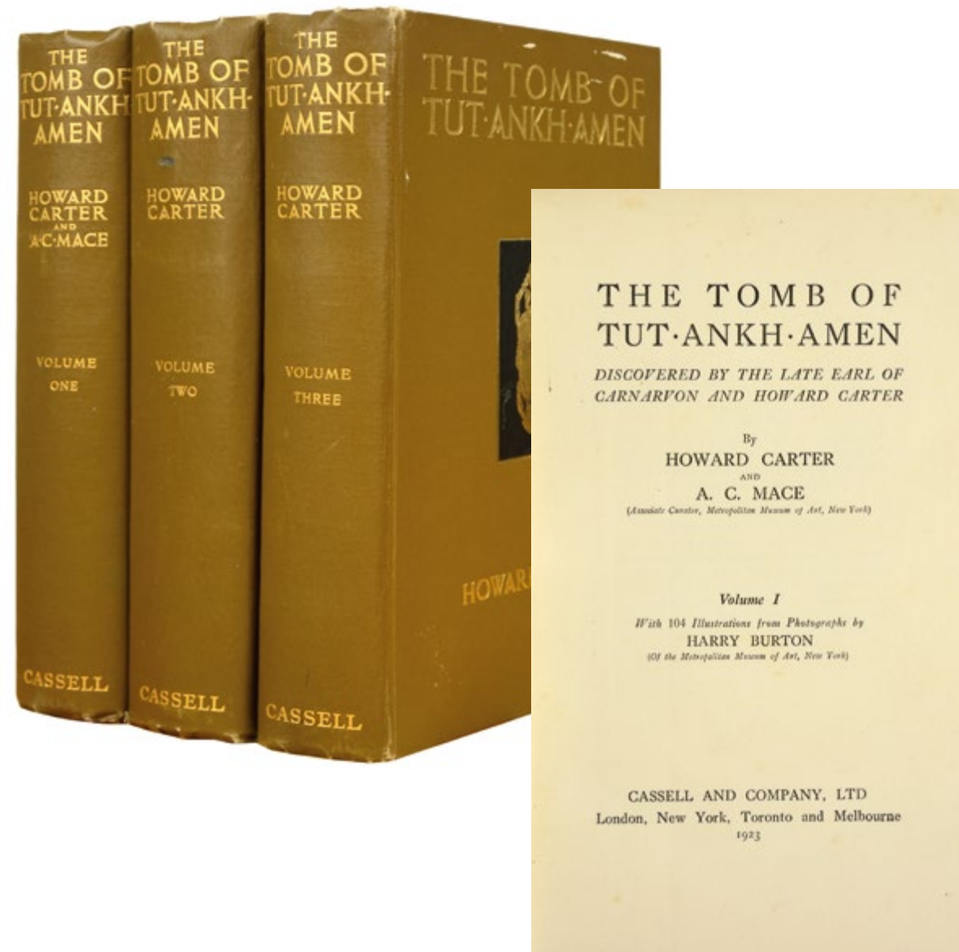
In the summer of 1922 Carter persuaded Carnarvon to allow him to conduct one more campaign in the valley. Starting work earlier than usual Howard Carter opened up the stairway to the tomb of Tutankhamun on 4 November 1922. Carnarvon hurried to Luxor and the tomb was entered on 26 November. The discovery astounded the world: a royal tomb, mostly undisturbed, full of spectacular objects. Carter recruited a team of expert assistants to help him in the clearance of the tomb, and the conservation and recording of its remarkable contents. On 16 February 1923 the blocking to the burial chamber was removed, to reveal the unplundered body and funerary equipment of the dead king. Unhappily, the death of Lord Carnarvon on 5 April seriously affected the subsequent progress of Carter's work.

In spite of considerable and repeated bureaucratic interference, not easily managed by the short-tempered excavator, work on the clearance of the tomb proceeded slowly, but was not completed until 1932. Carter handled the technical processes of clearance, conservation, and recording with exemplary skill and care. A popular account of the work was published in three volumes, The Tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen (1923–33), the first of which was substantially written by his principal assistant, Arthur C. Mace.

No archaeological discovery had met with such sustained public interest, yet Carter received no formal honours from his own country." (ODNB).

First edition. 3 volumes, 8vo. (24 x 17cm), xvi, 231; xxxiv, 269; xvi, 247pp., profusely illustrated with photographic plates, original pictorial cloth gilt, an excellent set.

£2,750 [ref: 88506]



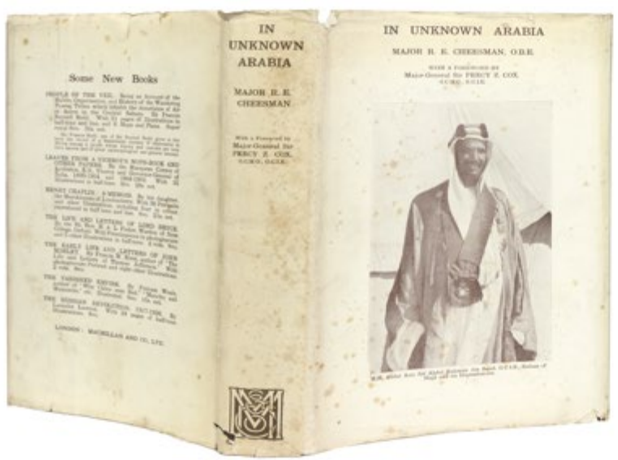
30. **CHEESMAN, Maj. R.E.** *In Unknown Arabia.*
Macmillan, London, 1926.

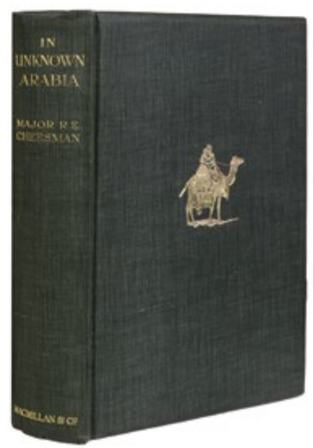
Rarely found with dustwrapper.

Cheesman, ornithologist and explorer, found that his association with Sir Percy Sykes was a great boost to his career. During Sykes period as High Commissioner in Iraq, Cheesman was his Private Secretary. In 1923-4 he spent three months at Hufuf and then traveled to Hufuf. Having fixed its position he then mapped 150 miles of desert, identified the site of the ancient Gerra, and corrected some serious mistakes about the wadi system. The Royal Geographical Society gave him the Gill Memorial Award for this journey which he describes here.

First edition, 8vo., xx, 447pp., with frontispiece, 3 maps, one of which folding, 66 plates, original olive green cloth gilt, pictorial vignette to upper cover, original pictorial dustwrapper, light wear, a fine example.

£2,500 [ref: 92147]





31. **CHESNEY, Lieut-Colonel Francis Rawdon.** ***The expedition for the survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, carried on by order of the British government, in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837; preceded by geographical and historical notices of the regions between the Nile and Indus.***
Longmans, London, 1850.

Exceptionally well-preserved copy with the very scarce map portfolio and pages xvii-xxi of the preface, usually omitted.

Chesney, the founder of the overland route to India, intended the work to be complete in four volumes, but half the manuscript was lost and only these two volumes were published. The Russo-Turkish War was over by the time Chesney reached Constantinople in 1829 and so the British ambassador at the Porte, Sir R. Gordon, persuaded him to make a tour of Egypt and Syria. This moved to be a momentous undertaking for Chesney was the first to prove the feasibility of the Suez Canal. He explored the Euphrates twice, at first alone, on a raft, in secret and at great risk from hostile Arabs, then by steamer which was wrecked on the journey. A remarkable work by one of the great Victorian explorers.

Provenance: Bibliothèque des ducs de Luynes, Château de Dampierre (Dampierre book label).

First edition. 3 volumes, comprising map portfolio and 2 text volumes, royal 8vo., map portfolio with 14 large linen-backed maps, text : xxviii, 799; xvi, 778pp., 49 lithographed plates (light spotting), original blind-stamped blue cloth gilt, bindings a little spotted else a fine set.
Atabey I, 234; Blackmer 337; Ghani p74.

£6,750 [ref: 89456]

32. CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER, Marie Gabriel August Florent. *Voyage pittoresque de la Grece.*

[J.J. Blaise], Paris, 1782-1809-1824.

Very good example of the first edition of one of the most celebrated Voyages pittoresques.

Choiseul-Gouffier's masterpiece is the first publication of a travel voyage that is composed mainly of illustrations of places which are complementary to a narrative and descriptive text. This work established the model for later "Voyages pittoresques" not only in format but also by the employment of different artists. Notable artists used in this work include Saint-Aubin and Moreau le Jeune. Volume 1 contains a discourse on Greek history and the struggle for liberty. Primarily, though, it is an account of the author's travels through Greece and is heavily illustrated with maps, views of natural wonders and classical ruins. The first part of the second volume is a reconstruction of the Troad, that area of the Mediterranean associated with the "Iliad". It reflects the author's reduced circumstances and is sparsely illustrated. The second part, published after Choiseul-Gouffier's death by his friends from notes left by him, is a much more luxurious effort, probably as the result of subsidy, and is again heavily illustrated.

First edition, third issue of first volume, 2 volumes in 3, large folio. Portrait, 3 engraved titles, 2 maps, 285 engraved plates, table, contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, vellum tips, rebacked, scattered light foxing, a very good set.
Atabey 241; Blackmer 342; Cohen-de-Ricci 238; Millard French Books, 51; Brunet, I, 1847; Koç, Constantinople I, 145; .

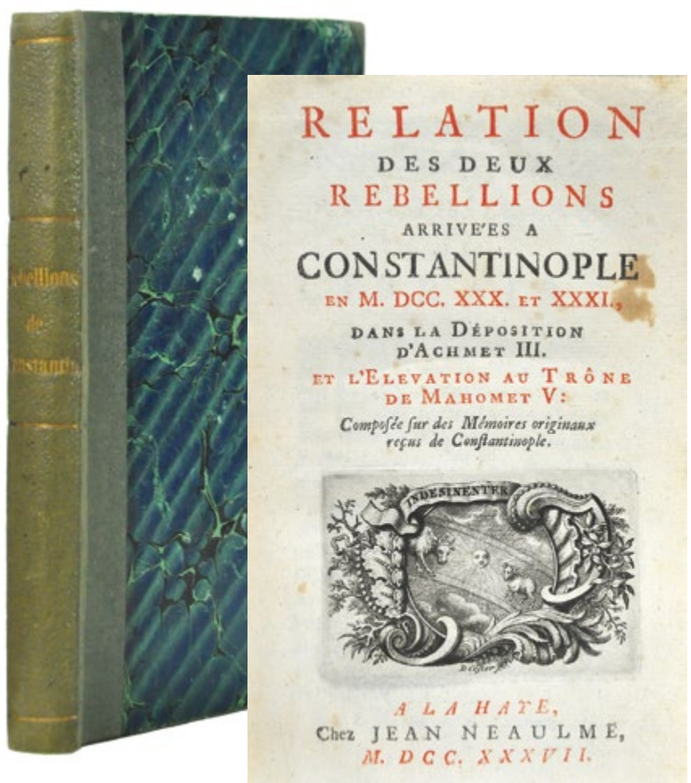
£10,000 [ref: 89460]

33. [CONSTANTINOPLE]. ***Relation des deux rebellions arrivees a Constantinople en MDCCXXX et XXXI, dans la deposition d'Achmet III. et l'elevation au trone de Mahomet V: Composee sur des memoires originaux recus de Constantinople.***
Jean Neaulme, The Hague, 1737.

This account describes two rebellions which broke out during the unsettled period following the victories of Nadir Kuli Khan of Persia against Turkey during September 1730. On the 20th of that month a minor riot of seventeen janissaries developed into an insurrection. Achmet III abdicated in favour of Mahmoud I, his nephew, but for some two months Constantinople was in a state of unrest. The second rebellion was an "anti-coup", with the janissary Patona rebelling against Mahmoud. Patona and his men were eventually overthrown. The author of this *Relation* remains unknown. The first issue has the title printed in red and black as here.

First edition, first issue. Small 8vo, [iv], 164, [viii (ads)]pp., title printed in red and black with engraved device, small stain to title, light waterstain to inner upper margin, bound in recent green morocco backed marbled boards, spine gilt lettered.
Atabey 1026; Blackmer 1407.

£4,250 [ref: 86461]



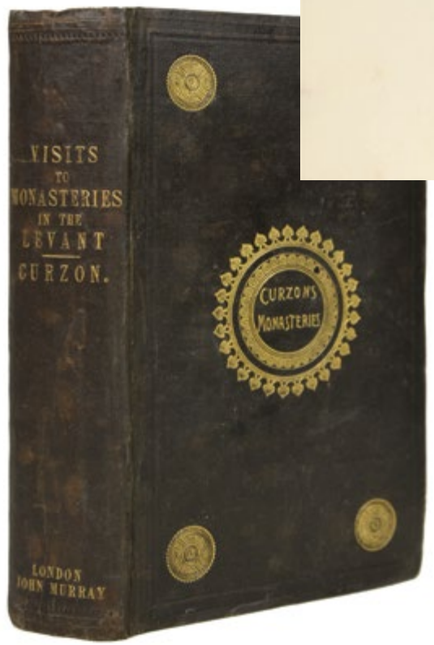
34. CURZON, Robert. ***Visit To Monasteries In The Levant.***
John Murray, London, 1849.

Inscription on verso of front end paper in unknown hand: "Lady De Tabley / from / R Curzon / Oct 1849"; Inscribed "Catherine De Tabley 1849"; Inscribed "From the author" to head of printed title.

Curzon began his travels in 1833. The book is divided into sections on Egypt; Palestine; Meteora; and Mt. Athos where he attempted to buy manuscripts. Many of the engravings are of costumes and are based on originals which Curzon had commissioned from Preziosi.

Second edition. Inscribed presentation copy from the author, 8vo., liiii, 420pp., additional engraved title with vignette, engraved frontispiece, 16 wood-engraved plates, original fine-ribbed black cloth gilt, gilt decorations to upper cover, neat repairs to joints, an excellent copy.
Atabey 301; Blackmer 436.

£750 [ref: 89327]



35. DAPPER, Olfert. ***Naukeurige beschryving van gantsch Syrie, en Palestyn of Heilige Lant.***
van Meurs, Amsterdam, 1677.

Dapper, a Dutch physician and scholar devoted to geographical and historical studies, edited this work from accounts of various travellers, including many which are now very rare. The work is particularly prized for its fine illustrations, and went through several translations and editions but the best impressions of the engravings are to be found in this first edition.

First edition. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio. Additional engraved title dated 1678 (mounted on stub), title-page printed in red and black, some browning to text as usual, illustrated with 39 plates (29 double-page, 2 large folding), and numerous large engravings in the text, includes the plate of Solomon's Temple not called for in the list of plates, contemporary vellum, blindstamped arabesque to covers, rebacked, green morocco label, an excellent copy.
Atabey 324; cf Blackmer 449.

£3,750 [ref: 89552]

36. DELLA VALLE, Pietro. ***Reise Beschreibung... in Turckey, Egypten, Palestina, Persien, Ost-Indien, und andere weit entlegene Landschafften.***
Johann Herman Widerhold, Geneva, 1674.

A fresh example of the first edition in German. "His perceptive and detailed letters, enriched by the romance and poignancy of his devotion to his wife, together create **one of the finest works of travel literature**" (Howgego).

Pietro Della Valle's (1586-1652) text comprises a series of fifty-four letters written to the physician Schipano of Naples during his extensive travels. He left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine. From Sinai he proceeded to Damascus, Aleppo and Baghdad, thence into Persia where he married the Circasssian Setti Manni, who accompanied him on his further travels. In Persia, he spent some time at the court of Shah Abbas, but his wife died at Persepolis in 1622. He had her body embalmed and took it with him, accompanied by her Georgian maidservant. His travels took him further east to the coast of India as far as Calcutta, and from Goa to Muscat, thence to Aleppo by way of Basrah, finally reaching Rome in 1626. He subsequently married the maidservant, by whom he had fourteen sons.

Four volumes in one, folio (34 x 21 cm.), half-title, printed title in red and black, engraved pictorial additional title and 30 plates, directions to the binder leaf at end, contemporary vellum, spine with title in gilt, a fine copy.
Rohricht 948; Tobler p98. Cf Blackmer 1712 for French edition; cf Koç, Constantinople 156 for Italian edition.

£4,500 [ref: 88784]

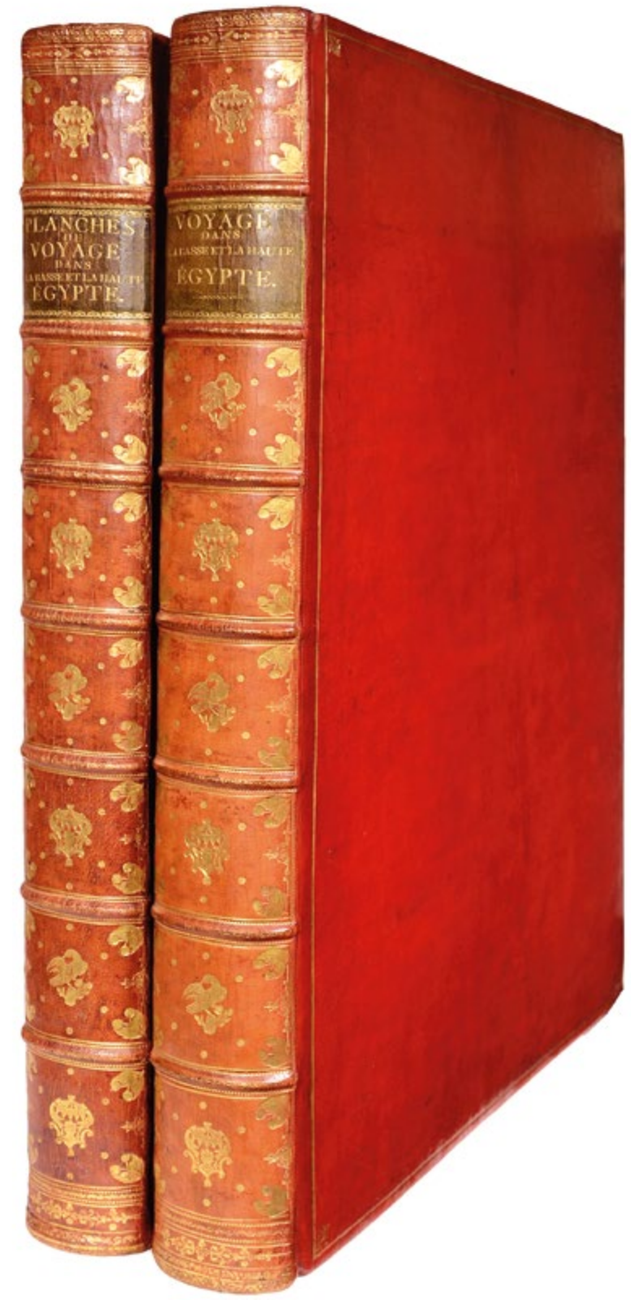
37. DENON, Dominique-Vivant. *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte, pendant les campagnes du général Bonaparte.*
Didot l'aîné, Paris, 1802.

Magnificent large format classic of Egyptology, the first major work on the subject, finely bound in contemporary red morocco.

Denon was a member of the *Commission des Sciences et Arts* which Napoleon took with him on the Egyptian Campaign. Denon was over 50 when he set out on this venture and was away for 13 months working furiously in the midst of dangerous and difficult circumstances. On his return to Paris he decided to publish his journal and drawings because the fate of the *Commission* was uncertain. Thus Denon was the first to reveal the richness of Egyptian art to Europe.

Two volumes, large folio (66.5 x 48.5 cm approx.), vi, 265, liii pp., plate volume complete with 143 engraved plates and maps, many double-page, generally showing 2 or more images, numbered to 141 (2 bis plates 20bis & 54bis, plates 4 & 5 on 1 page), original tissue guards; very occasional light toning to paper as often. Contemporary red straight-grained morocco gilt, covers with gilt border, spines in eight compartments, green morocco lettering-piece to second, others with gilt corners and centre-pieces of bird and head tools; spines lightly faded.
Hilmy 172; Cf. Blackmer 471 (later edition).

£60,000 [ref: 94682]



38. DU MONCEL, Theodose. *De Venise a Constantinople a travers la Grece et retour par Malte, Messine, Pizzo et Naples.*
Chez De La Rue, Paris, [circa 1845].

A rare work containing fine views of Venice, Corfu, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Malta, and elsewhere.

Du Moncel (1821-1884) studied at the collège of Caen and at the age of eighteen published two works on perspective. After graduation he travelled in Greece and Turkey from November 1843 to the spring of 1844 spawning a number of publications, often with overlapping contents: *Athenes monumentale et pittoresque* [sometimes entitled *Vues pittoresques des monuments d'Athenes*] (1845 or 1846); *Excursion par terre d'Athenes a Nauplie* (1845), and this one. It seems that the present work, which has the most plates, was the first to appear and the others derive from it. They are all very rare.

The plates in this work are of a high standard and comprise: [General title] Lepante; [sub-title] Episode de la Guerre de l'Independance; 1. Carte de Grece; 2 & 3. Venise; 4. Ancone; 5. Corfou; 6. Patras; 7. Curzola; Calamaki (2 views); 8-23. [Views in Athens, including a folding panorama]; 24. Monastere de Daphnee; 25. Eleusis; 26. Megare; 27-31 [Views in and around Corinth]; 32. Temple de Nemee et tombeau d'Agamemnon (2 views); 33. Acropole de Micenes; 34. Porte des lions; 35. Ruines de Tirynthe; 36. Vue de la plaine d'Argos; 36 bis. Antiquites d'Argos; 37. Nauplie; 38. Temple de Jupiter a Egine; 39. Temple de Sunium; 40. Syra; 41. Folieri (Phocee); 42. Smyrne; 43. Panorama de la Troade (folding plate with 3 views); 44. Les Dardanelles; 45. Constantinople; 46 & 47. Malte; 48. Messine; 49. Pizzo; 50 & 51. Naples.

In later life Du Moncel developed an interest in electricity. Some sixty-five books and papers on electricity and magnetism followed during thirty years of active writing, his works being translated into English, German, Portuguese, and Italian.

First edition. Landscape folio (44 x 64.4 cm), 24pp, 9pp, 2 lithograph title pages (1 foxed), map of Greece, 51 lithographed plates (2 folding), after sketches by the author, original upper wrapper bound-in, modern calf-backed marbled boards, a fine clean copy.
Graesse, II, 445. Not in Blackmer, Weber, or Atabey.

£45,000 [ref: 90427]

39. DUPRÉ, L[ouis]. *Voyage a Athènes et a Constantinople, ou collection de portraits, de vues et de costumes Grecs et Ottomans*.
Dondey-Dupré, Paris, 1835.

A very special copy, subscribed by a fellow-artist, of one of the very finest illustrated books of the nineteenth century.

The printed receipt, with recipient's name, date, and artist's signature in ink, reads:" J'ai reçu de Monsieur François Dubois/ Peinture d'histoire Deux Cent francs pour les/ dix livraisons du Voyage à Athenes/ Paris ce 9 Nov. bre 1833/ L Dupre."

The list of subscribers (147 named) includes that of the recipient. François Dubois, born 10th May 1790 in Paris, enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux-Ats in 1813 where he studied under Regnault. He was known for his historical portraits, all painted in the manner of David. He also painted Religious and mythological subjects.
The upper wrapper and subscribers list are not normally present.

The self-portrait is from 1821 and depicts the artist in Istanbul, in the act of making a drawing while wearing a curved Turkish sword. "The French painter Louis Dupré (1789-1837) was born in Versailles and died in Paris. Little is known about his family or his childhood. Dupré had a powerful patron, Count Clément de Ris, thanks to whom he was able to study in the School of the renowned painter Jacques-Louis David, an apprenticeship that had a decisive impact on his personality as well as his art. In 1811, Cardinal Joseph Fesch, Bishop of Lyon, connoisseur and statesman, sent Dupré to Kassel, where he was named court painter to the king of Westphalia, Jérôme Bonaparte, who also facilitated Dupré's journey to Rome to study, in 1813.

In Italy, Dupré travelled, studied and drew antiquities, in particular vases, while developing his skills in landscape and portrait painting. He became acquainted with artists such as the sculptor David d'Angers, the painter J.A.D. Ingres, the composer J. Rossini and the architect C.R. Cockerell. He met three British art lovers, Heyet, Hay and Viwian, who suggested that he accompany them on their journey to Greece, in February 1819.

This journey, which lasted until April 1820, completely met Dupré's expectations. He saw the ideal world of ancient Greece reveal itself before his eyes, the scope of his subjects became broader and his art was animated by a fresh "élan". The party of four travelled to Corfu, Epirus, Thessaly, Central Greece, Attica, and the Saronic islands. Dupré himself continued on to Constantinople and Bucharest, invited by Michael Soutsos (1784-1864), great dragoman of the Sublime Porte and prince of Moldavia.

Polite, sociable, energetic, forthright, courageous and honest, with his love of freedom and homeland, Dupré immediately became well-liked by the Greeks. In 1825, after his return home, he published his travel album with forty lithographs in colour, etched by the best lithographers in France. From 1827 onwards he exhibited his Greek-themed paintings in the yearly Paris "Salon".

detail

Man, nature, religious sentiment, the reminiscence of antiquity and the charm of the East are Dupré's favourite subjects. However, the journey to Greece was a landmark in the evolution of his thematic repertoire. Although nature has the power to give new wings to memory and imagination, Dupré gave priority to portraits and costumes. He depicts human types with precision, devoid of passion, exempt of exoticism, he makes an appraisal of countenance, posture and dress, while each detail refers the viewer to the whole and vice versa. In all of Dupré's works there is a clarity of subject, while the ethos of the representation is enhanced in a balanced composition. His fluid, flexible lines achieve a harmonious union of drawing and colour. He succeeds in highlighting the cultural differences between East and West" (Ioli Vingopoulou, Aikaterini Laskaridis Foundation).

First edition. Large folio (63 x 47.5 cm), engraved title page, dedication, 52pp., 12 engraved vignettes in text, 40 fine hand-coloured lithographs by Lemercier after Dupré, lettered with title, numbered with plate number, and blind stamped with the artist's monogram encircled; with Turkish firman (often missing), a little light spotting to text, light discolouration to the white background of plate XX as often, original upper wrapper on blue paper bound at front, original subscriber's list on two leaves bound at rear, EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WITH A LITHOGRAPH SELF-PORTRAIT OF DUPRÉ SIGNED IN PENCIL BY THE ARTIST, BENEATH WHICH IS THE RECEIPT FROM DUPRÉ TO FRANCOIS DUBOIS ACKNOWLEDGING PAYMENT FOR HIS SUBSCRIPTION, DATED 9TH NOVEMBER, 1833; contemporary red half morocco gilt, marbled boards, rebacked preserving spine.
Atabey 381; Blackmer 517; Colas 916.

£100,000 [ref: 93368]

40. EGMOND, Johannes Aegidius van; John Heyman. *Travels through part of Europe, Asia Minor, the islands of the Archipelago; Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Mount Sinai, &c. ... By ... J. Ægidius van Egmont, ... and John Heyman, ... Translated from the Low Dutch.*
Printed for L. Davis and C. Reymers, London, 1759.

"The editor of the book was J. W. Heyman, the nephew of John Heyman. He took the accounts of two separate voyages - that of Egmond who travelled in the Levant in 1620 - and that of his uncle who spent nine years in the East, 1700-1709 - and edited them into one continuous narrative. It is now impossible to determine what material belongs to the 17th century and what to the 18th. The plates illustrate views and costumes; most of them include several figures of female head-dress and costume. The views are of Rhodes, Smyrna, and Constantinople, after prototypes from de Bruyn" (Blackmer).

First English edition. Two volumes, xii, 395; vi, 376, [15, index], pp., 6 folding plates, contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco labels, spines darkened, joints and extremities repaired, a very good copy.
Blackmer 537; Koç I, 132; Tobler pp 119-20; Hilmy I, 215.

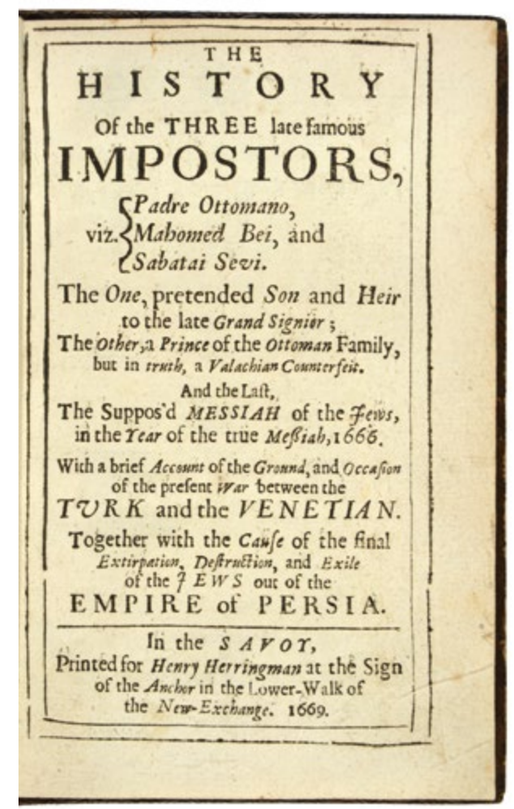
£1,150 [ref: 93321]

41. EVELYN, John. *The history of the three late famous impostors, viz. Padre Ottomano, Mahomed Bei, and Sabatai Sevi. The one, pretended son and heir to the late Grand Signior; the other, a prince of the Ottoman family, but in truth, a Valachian counterfeit. And the last, the suppos'd Messiah of the Jews, in the year of the true Messiah, 1666. With a brief account of the ground, and occasion of the present war between the Turk and the Venetian. Together with the cause of the final extirpation, destruction, and exile of the Jews out of the Empire of Persia.*
In the Savoy, printed for Henry Herringman at the sign of the Anchor in the lower-walk of the New-Exchange, London, 1669.

"Rare"- Blackmer. In the dedication, Evelyn states that these true stories are based on eyewitness accounts but that he has suppressed the names of his sources to protect them. The first two accounts were told to Evelyn by the Persian merchant Jacobo Cesii; he uses the first of them to explain the cause of the Turkish siege of Crete. The account of Sabato Sevi is by Paul Rycaut who reprinted it in his *History of the Turkish Empire*, 1680.

First edition. 8vo., [16], 126 pp., later polished calf gilt, black morocco label, light wear, a fine copy.
Blackmer 560; Keynes, 89; not in Atabey.

£2,850 [ref: 92283]


THE
HISTORY
Of the THREE late famous
IMPOSTORS,
viz. { *Padre Ottomano*, *Mahomed Bei*, and *Sabatai Sevi*.
The *One*, pretended *Son* and *Heir* to the late *Grand Signior*;
The *Other*, a *Prince* of the *Ottoman* Family, but in *truth*, a *Valachian Counterfeit*.
And the Last,
The Suppos'd *MESSIAH* of the *Jews*, in the *Year* of the true *Messiah*, 1666.
With a brief *Account* of the *Ground*, and *Occasion* of the present *War* between the *TURK* and the *VENETIAN*.
Together with the *Cause* of the final *Extirpation*, *Destruction*, and *Exile* of the *JEWS* out of the EMPIRE of PERSIA.
In the *SAVOY*,
Printed for *Henry Herringman* at the Sign of the *Anchor* in the Lower-Walk of the *New-Exchange*. 1669.

42. FERRIOL, Charles de, Marquis, Le HAY and J.B. van MOUR (artist). *Recueil de cent estampes representant differentes nations du Levant, gravees sur les tableaux peints d'apres nature en 1707 & 1708.*
Basan, Paris, 1714 [but probably 1715-16].

This important work forms the "basic prototype for Levantine costume plates" (Atabey). The most luxurious edition, with hand-coloured plates, arguably the finest colour plate costume book of the Ottoman Empire.

In addition to the sixty or so plates depicting Turkish Court, noble, military and other costume, the work illustrates the regional, religious or national costume of several other parts of the Turkish Empire. These include Greeks (10); Albanians (2); Jews (3); Hungarians (2); Wallachians (3); Bulgarians (2); Crimean Tartars (1); Armenians (5); Persians (2); Indians (2); Arabs (1); Barbary Coast (4); and Moors (1).

The plates for this work were commissioned by Charles de Ferriol (1652-1722), the French ambassador to the Porte between 1699 and 1709. The plates were engraved after drawings by the Flemish artist J.B. van Mour, who lived and worked in Constantinople for many years during the first part of the eighteenth century. It has been suggested that van Mour came to Constantinople with the entourage of Ferriol in 1699. When the paintings were complete, Ferriol helped Le Hay to publish the present prints of the pictures. Le Hay's work was an instant success and the plates quickly became the principal source of turqueries for artists and publishers throughout Europe. In recognition of van Mour's talents, he was granted the unique post of 'Peintre ordinaire du Roi en Levant' in 1725.

Van Mour's paintings (and the plates that derive from them) show Constantinople as a cosmopolitan place with Muslims and non-Muslims uniting in shared 'Ottoman' pleasures. Armenians, Franks, Greeks and Persians are shown drinking coffee, playing mankeh (a version of backgammon), or making music." (Atabey 429).

Folio (50.7 x 32cm), engraved throughout, comprising: title with preface by Cars on verso, 'Anecdotes' (pp.I-II), 'Explication des figures' (pp.III-XIV), leaf of music (printed recto only), and 102 engraved plates (3 double-page), all with fine contemporary hand-colouring, finely bound in full red morocco gilt extra, a fine example.
Atabey 430 (not coloured); Brunet 947-48; cf. Blackmer 591 and Colas 1819-20 for the first issue; Cohen de Ricci 392 and 619 is confusing issues.

£37,500 [ref: 93360]

43. **FORBIN, M. Le Comte de.** ***Voyage dans le Levant.***
De l'Imprimerie royale, Paris, 1819.

One of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale - Finely bound with the rare folio text.

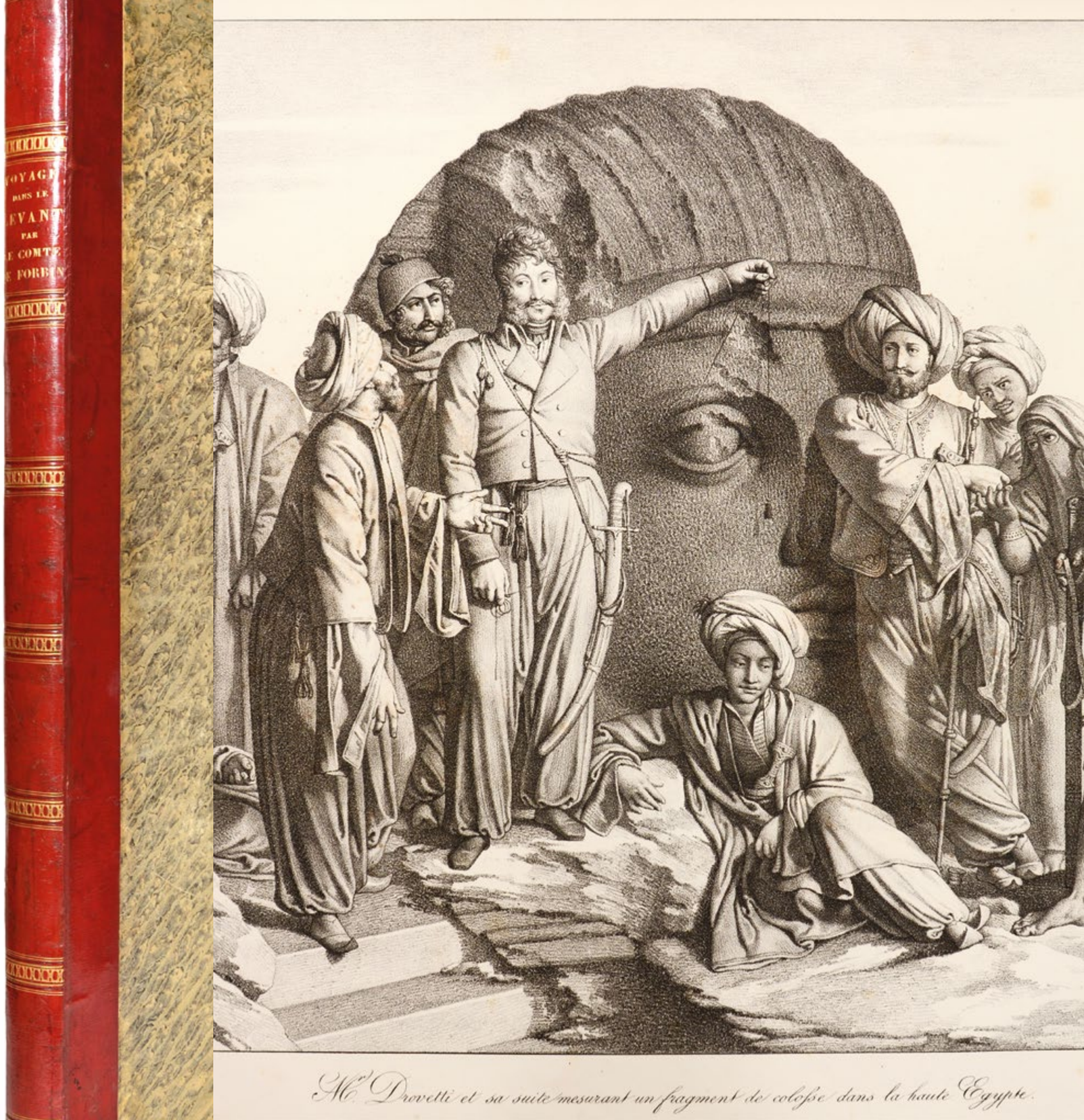
Includes the famous image of Bernardino Drovetti, French consul in Egypt and notable collector of antiquities, portrayed holding a plumb line to a colossal statue. To his left, in Arab costume, is the Marseilles-born sculptor Jean-Jacques Rifaud, who combed Egypt for relics on behalf of the consul.

Forbin's was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoleon's *Description de l'Égypte*. Most of the plates illustrate views in Egypt and Syria. In 1816 Forbin replaced Denon as Director of Museums, and in 1817 he undertook a year-long voyage to the Levant, having been authorised to purchase antiquities for the Louvre. He travelled to Milos where his son-in-law had negotiated the purchase of the recently discovered Venus de Milo, and from there to Athens, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine. From Jaffa he travelled overland to Egypt and visited Alexandria.

Only 325 sets were printed.

Folio (68 x 51cm). viii, 132pp., complete with the half-title, 80 plates, of which 70 lithographed, 8 aquatinted and 2 engraved, by Englemann and Debucourt after Forbin, Castellan, Deseynes, Fragonard, Isabey, Vernet and others; occasional spotting. Contemporary French half red sheep over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt and gilt in compartments; corners restored, a bit rubbed but still a very good copy.
Blackmer 614; Colas 1089; Rohricht 1660; Tobler pp. 144-145.

£17,500 [ref: 91234]



44. FULLER, Thomas. ***Pisgah-Sight of Palestine and the confines thereof, with The History of the Old and New Testament acted thereon.***
John Williams, London, 1650.

A beautiful tall copy in a contemporary binding. Pisgah refers to Mount Pisgah, the mountain in the Bible from which Moses saw the Promised Land for the first time.

Thomas Fuller (1607/8-1661) was a loyalist English clergyman, scholar, and writer known for his preaching and quick wit. *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine* was Fuller's historical and geographical description of the Promised Land, written while he was under forced exile during Oliver Cromwell's rule. The text details the Puritans' attack on Fuller's moderate religious views and tolerance of unorthodox groups. It contains a full-sized Holy Land map and double-page maps of the territory belonging to the 12 tribes.

Fuller modeled his maps after Christian van Adrichom, a 16th century Dutch priest and surveyor, adding aesthetic touches with illustrations and decorative marks, while the maps have the cartouches, embellishments and fancies, they appear to be a genuine attempt to obtain some sort of precision. In the text also, Fuller's intention is to convey accurate information based on the Biblical text and classical authors. Today we regard the Pisgah-Sight as a decorative and quaint product of a pious age but it is significant as the first genuine attempt in English to convey, in both textual and cartographic form, the geography of the Holy Land and as such can justly be regarded as our first modern Bible atlas.

Provenance: Richard Isted (contemporary inscription on frontispiece: "Liber Ric[har]d Isted pretii xviii s. vi d"); Ambrose Isted, Esq. (d. 1781; armorial bookplate on title-page verso); with Bernard Quaritch, 1959; Robert Pirie (bookplate).

First edition. Folio (33.2 x 22.1 cm). Erratic pagination as issued, but complete. Engraved frontispiece, title within double-ruled border with large woodcut crown above the imprint, text within ruled border with marginal column for side-notes, engraved plate of armorials by John Goddard, folding map of Palestine, 26 double-folding maps and plates, most signed by Thomas Cross, John Goddard, William Marshall, and Robert Vaughan. Contemporary polished calf, double-filleted in gilt, small floral corner-pieces, the spine in seven compartments with raised bands flanked by gilt rules, one lettering piece, edges stained red.
Wing F2455; ESTC R18096; Hopkins, Fuller's Pisgah Sight of Palestine, in the Evangelical Quarterly, Vol. LIV No. 3 July-September, 1982.

£7,500 [ref: 93383]

45. GALLAND, [Julien Claude]. ***Recueil des rits et cérémonies de pèlerinage de la Meque, auquel ont a joint divers écrits relatifs à la region, aux sciences & aux moeurs des Turcs.***
Desaint & Saillant, Paris and Amsterdam, 1754.

A very good, fresh example of the first edition of this "very interesting work [which] contains five separate essays. The first three are translations from Arabic and Turkish authorities; the last two are eye-witness accounts - one a long description of Chios and the other a description of the marriage of Sultana Esma with Yakub Pasha, governor of Silistria" (Navari).

"Galland's account of the rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mekkah includes enlightening description of many of the important shrines and sites within the city. Extensive footnotes describe the history and physical appearance of such features as the Kaaba, the Black Stone, and Mount Ararat, as well as explaining relevant Arabic terms and the importance of certain religious figures in the Islamic tradition" (Atabey cat.).

"Galland, 'dragoman' or interpreter in the Levant, nephew of the celebrated orientalist Antoine Galland, translated many works into French, the present work being a collected edition of five Arabic and Turkish pieces" (Blackmer).

Also contains a discussion of Ottoman science (the "*Traduction d'une dissertation sur les sciences des Turcs, et sur l'ordre qu'ils gardent dans le cours de leurs études*" by Zaini Efendi, pp. 85-98).

Provenance: James Whatman (armorial bookplate to upper pastedown).

Octavo, viii, 215 pp. Nineteenth century half calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands, red morocco label lettered in gilt; rebacked to style retaining label, corners a bit rubbed.
Atabey 470. Blackmer 643. Navari 643.

£2,850 [ref: 57384]

RECUEIL
DES RITS ET CÉRÉMONIES
DU PELERINAGE
DE LA MECQUE,
AUQUEL ON A JOINT
divers Ecrits relatifs à la Religion, aux Sciences & aux Mœurs des Turcs.
Par M. Galland, Interprète du Roi.

A AMSTERDAM,
Et se vend
A PARIS,
Chez Desaint & Saillant,
M. DCC. LIV.

46. GELL, Sir William. *The topography of Troy and its vicinity; illustrated and explained by drawings and descriptions.*
Longmans, London, 1804.

A fresh example of "certainly the most beautiful book on Troy ever published" (Lascarides).

Sir William Gell (1777–1836), classical archaeologist and traveller, made extensive travels in the eastern Mediterranean during the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1801 he visited the Troad, where he made numerous sketches and He published the present work in which he fixed the site of Troy at Burnabashi. Byron alluded to this in his *English Bards* (1809):

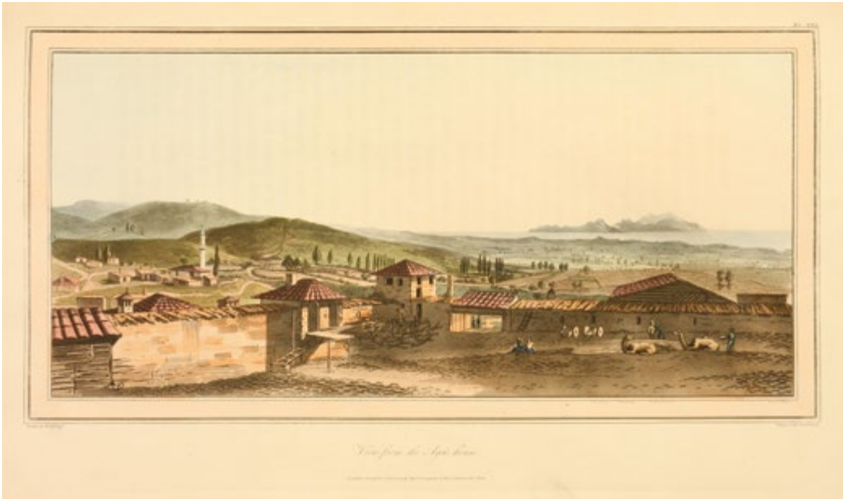
"Of Dardan tours let dilettanti tell,
I leave topography to classic Gell."

The book is illustrated with fine colour plates made with the aid of the camera lucida which contributed to their exactness.

"Gell represented the culmination of the literary topographical tradition. Written when Greece and even Italy were comparatively little known to English travellers and classical students, his works were for some time regarded as standard treatises, and much of the information they contain is still of value" (ODNB).

First edition. Folio (44.3 x 28 cm). Title page with coloured vignette, dedication to the Duchess of Devonshire, 28 hand-coloured engravings by T. Medland after Gell, of which 7 are etchings and 21 aquatint plates, three of the latter folding, 2 maps, 11 coloured engravings in the text, short tears to folding plates as usual, light offsetting, later half vellum, a fine fresh example.
Atabey 483; Abbey Travel 399; Blackmer 660; Brunet II, 1519; Lascarides 81.

£6,500 [ref: 93617]



47. GUER, Jean-Antoine. *Moeurs et usages des Turcs, leur religion, leur gouvernement civil, militaire et politique.*
Merigot & Piget, Paris, 1747.

Guer was something of an "armchair" traveller and the text was compiled from Grelot, Busbecq, Belon, Rycaut, etc. However the engravings make this a valuable work: "This charming work contains views, genre scenes and costumes of Turkey, engraved by Duflos after designs by Boucher and Hallé." Atabey.

2 volumes, second edition, 4to., titles in red and black with engraved vignette, engraved frontispieces and 28 plates, some folding including large folding panorama of Constantinople, contemporary mottled calf gilt, neatly rebacked to style, red and green labels, an excellent set.
Cf. Atabey 534; Blackmer 732; Koç, Constantinople I, 125.

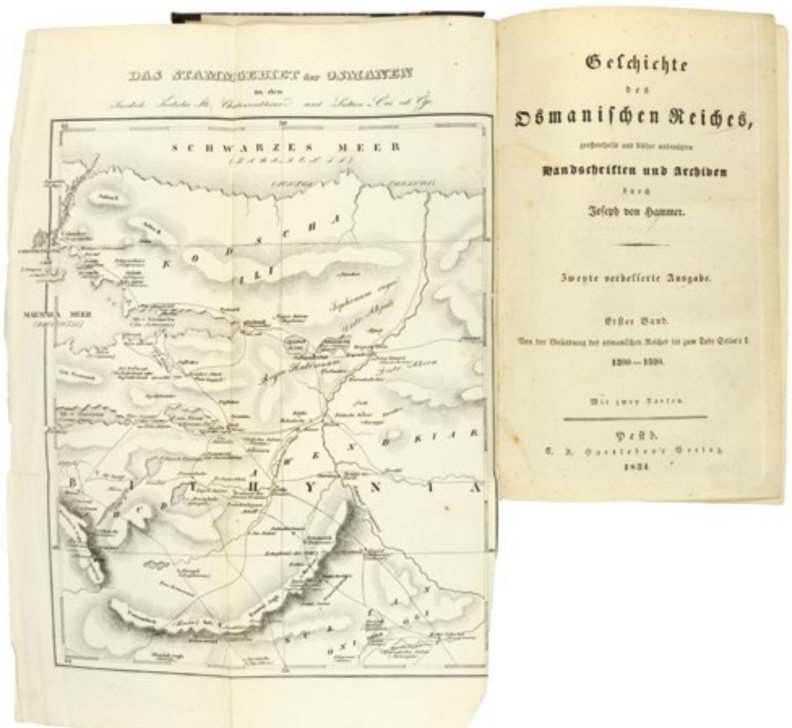
£2,500 [ref: 90293]

48. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, grossentheils aus bisher unbenutzten Handschriften und Archiven.*
Hartleben, Pest, 1834.

"This is still the foundation work for the history of the Ottoman Empire" - Atabey. Von Hammer was trained as an interpreter at the Oriental Academy in Vienna. He was sent to the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in 1799. He visited Austrian consulates in the Levant and accompanied the Anglo-Turkish expeditionary force to Egypt.

First edition. 4 volumes, 8vo, 9 maps, contemporary fine ribbed slate cloth over marbled boards, lettered and ruled in gilt, light wear, an excellent set.
Goedeke VII p765; Cf. Atabey 557 (First French ed.)

£1,800 [ref: 91488]



49. HAYNES, Alfred E. *Man-Hunting in the Desert, being a narrative of the Palmer Search-Expedition (1882, 1883) ... with an introduction by Walter Besant.*
Horace Cox, London, 1894.

Following the nationalist revolt spearheaded by Ahmed Arabi in Egypt against the Turks and British community in Egypt in 1882, the orientalist E.H. Palmer was sent on a secret mission by Gladstone's government to dissuade the Arab tribes from joining the rebellion and to secure the Suez Canal from Arab attack. On the journey Palmer was robbed and killed; months later a search journey led by Lt. Haynes succeeded in tracking down the murderers.

First edition. 8vo., 2 maps (1 folding), 12 illustrations from photographs and drawings, original light blue cloth gilt, decorative design to upper cover, bookplate, lightly rubbed, a very good copy.

£360 [ref: 72065]

50. **[IRAQ].** ***Camera Studies in Iraq.***
A. Kerim & Hasso Bos., Baghdad, n.d. circa. 1925.

Fine images recording the people and places of Iraq.

Landscape 4to. (32 x 25 cm. approx.), 73 sepia photogravure images on 50 plates, original imitation crocodile binding lettered in gilt, a very good copy.

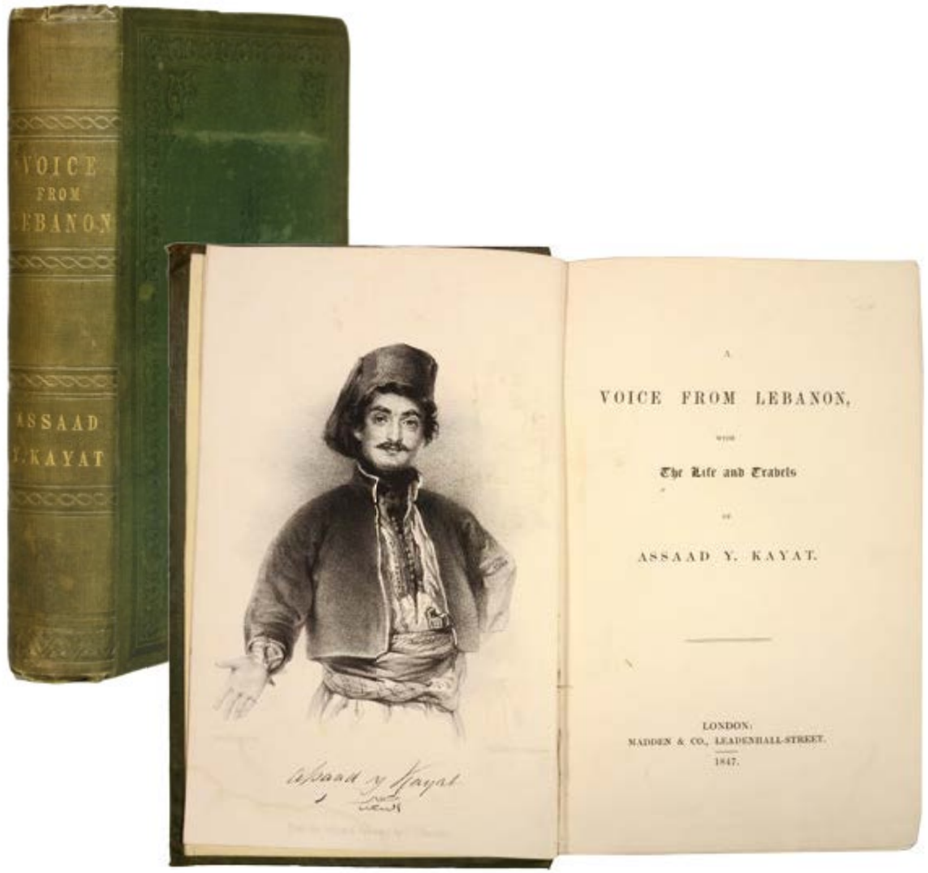
£850 [ref: 94587]

51. **KAYAT, Assaad Y.** ***A voice from the Lebanon with the life and travels of Assaad K. Kayat.***
Madden, London, 1847.

Scarce. Kayat was a Christian Arab from Beirut who worked with the Syrian Society for the Education of Arab Youth. He made three visits to England, where he was received by many people of importance and gave widespread lectures on behalf of Syrian causes.

First edition. 8vo., viii, 436 pp., lithograph portrait frontispiece, original blind-stamped fine ribbed green cloth gilt, light fade to spine, a fine copy.

£2,000 [ref: 94455]



52. KRAZEISEN, Karl. *Bildnisse ausgezeichneter Griechen und Philhellenen, nebst einigen Ansichten und Trachten.*
München, 1828-31.

Krazeisen accompanied von Heideck and the Bavarian philhelenes to Greece in 1826 as first lieutenant. He was an accomplished amateur artist who made drawings throughout his stay. These are now in the National Gallery, Athens.

Folio (37.5 x 33 cm), 14pp., text in double-columns in German and French, 21 lithograph portraits, plan of Athens on blue paper (originally wrapper of *livraison* VII) affixed to lower cover, upper wrapper of part VII as title-page, scattered light foxing, bound without the 7 landscape views, old marbled boards, later manuscript label to upper cover.
Blackmer 926; Droulia 1426-29; Lipperheide Kc 9.

£5,000 [ref: 91238]

53. **LABORDE, Leon de.** ***Voyage de l'Arabie Petrée.***
Giard, Paris, 1830.

Laborde's illustrations were, before the publication of Roberts' views, the only published visual representations of Petra available to western scholars. Laborde and his travelling companion Louis 'Linant Pasha' de Bellefonds set off for Petra from Cairo via Mt. Sinai dressed as Bedouins.

"Simon Joseph Léon Emmanuel, Marquis de Laborde (1807-1869) was a French archaeologist and politician. At the age of twenty he accompanied his father on a journey throughout most of Southern Europe and Asia Minor, drawing monuments of the East with exceptional talent. Laborde continued on to Egypt and Arabia (1828) and remained a traveller throughout his life, residing in various countries of Europe for long periods.

Laborde was secretary of the French embassy in Rome, alongside Chateaubriand. However, in 1845 he gave up his diplomatic career and dedicated himself to writing historical and literary works, while remaining in charge of the antiquities in the *Musée de Louvre*. He published accounts of his travels in Arabia (the present work) and Asia Minor (1838 -1862), as well as a study on the history of engraving" (Ioli Vingopoulou, for the Lacarides Foundation).

First edition. Large folio (59.5 x 41.5 cm), [4] leaves (including half-title, title, dedication and preface) 87, [1] pp., with [1] leaf plate list at rear; the title page with vignette illustration (on India paper), and with 68 plates (most on India paper) and a large folding map. The lithography is mostly by Adam for Engelmann, after drawings by Laborde. Contemporary olive green half morocco gilt, neat repairs to joints and extremities, slightly rubbed, an excellent copy.
Blackmer 929; Tobler p150; Rohricht 1731.

£19,500 [ref: 93398]

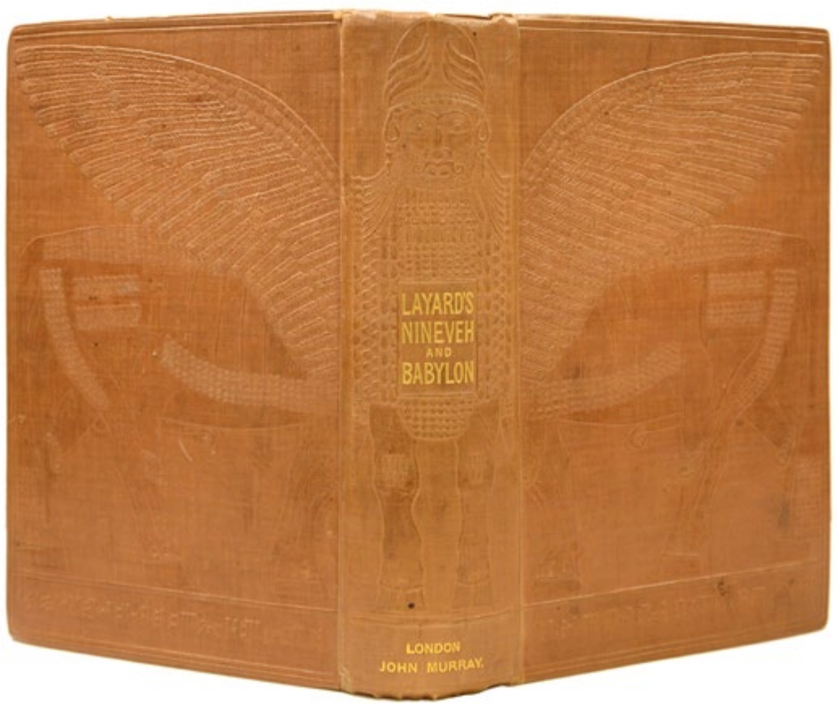
54. LAYARD, Austen Henry. *Discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon; with travels in Armenia, Kurdistan and the desert; being the result of a second expedition undertaken for the trustees of the British Museum.*
Murray, London, 1853.

A superb example of Victorian cloth bookbinding.

The account of Layard's important second British Museum expedition in 1849, describing in detail the discoveries that were made, especially focusing on the momentous Assyrian artefacts. Apart from his great archaeological accomplishment in identifying Kouyunjik as the site of the ancient city Nineveh, Layard provides an extensive analysis of the ancient Assyrian world and its history, as revealed by the discoveries, and also writes about the daily life and customs of the country.

First edition, 8vo., xxiv, 686pp., folding frontispiece, 3 folding plans, 2 large folding plans at the end, 10 full-page plates, 4 by S.C. Malan, wood-cut illustrations in the text, original tan cloth gilt, all-over cover design of the Great Winged Bull, an excellent example.

£750 [ref: 93319]

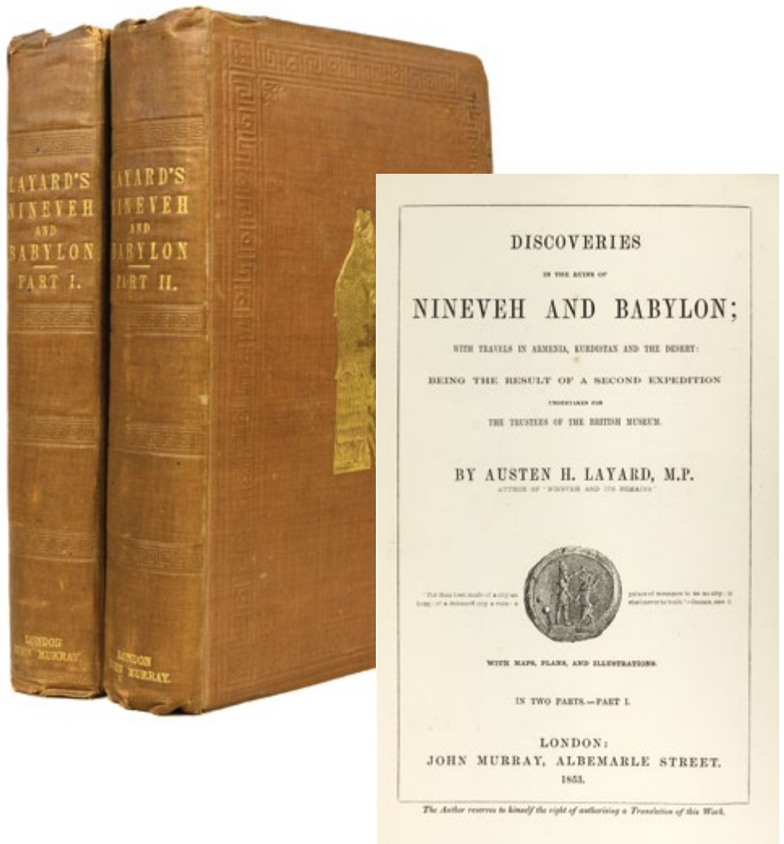


55. LAYARD, Austen Henry. *Discoveries in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon; with travels in Armenia, Kurdistan and the Desert: being the result of a second expedition undertaken for the trustees of the British Museum.*
Murray, London, 1853.

After the success of Layard's first expedition, the British Museum financed this second expedition during the years 1849-51. The expedition discovered thousands of cuneiform tablets from the Kings Library at Kuyunjik. When they were deciphered they proved conclusively that Nineveh was located at the Kuyunjik Mound outside Mosul.

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo., xxiii, 1-336; ii, 337-686pp., 5 folding maps, 11 lithographed plates (2 folding, 8 tinted), wood-engravings in the text, leaf of adverts at end of vol. II, original fine-ribbed pale brown cloth, blindstamped greek key borders, gilt device to upper covers, blindstamped to lower, gilt lettering, light wear to extremities, a very good set.
Blackmer 968.

£850 [ref: 89354]



56. LAYARD, Austen Henry. *The monuments of Nineveh. [WITH] A second series of the monuments of Nineveh, including bas-reliefs from the palace of Sennacherib and bronzes from the ruins of Nimroud.*
John Murray, London, 1849 and 1853.

Luxurious publications detailing Layard's first and second excavations in Mesopotamia. The most luxurious publications on Mesopotamia published in Great Britain.

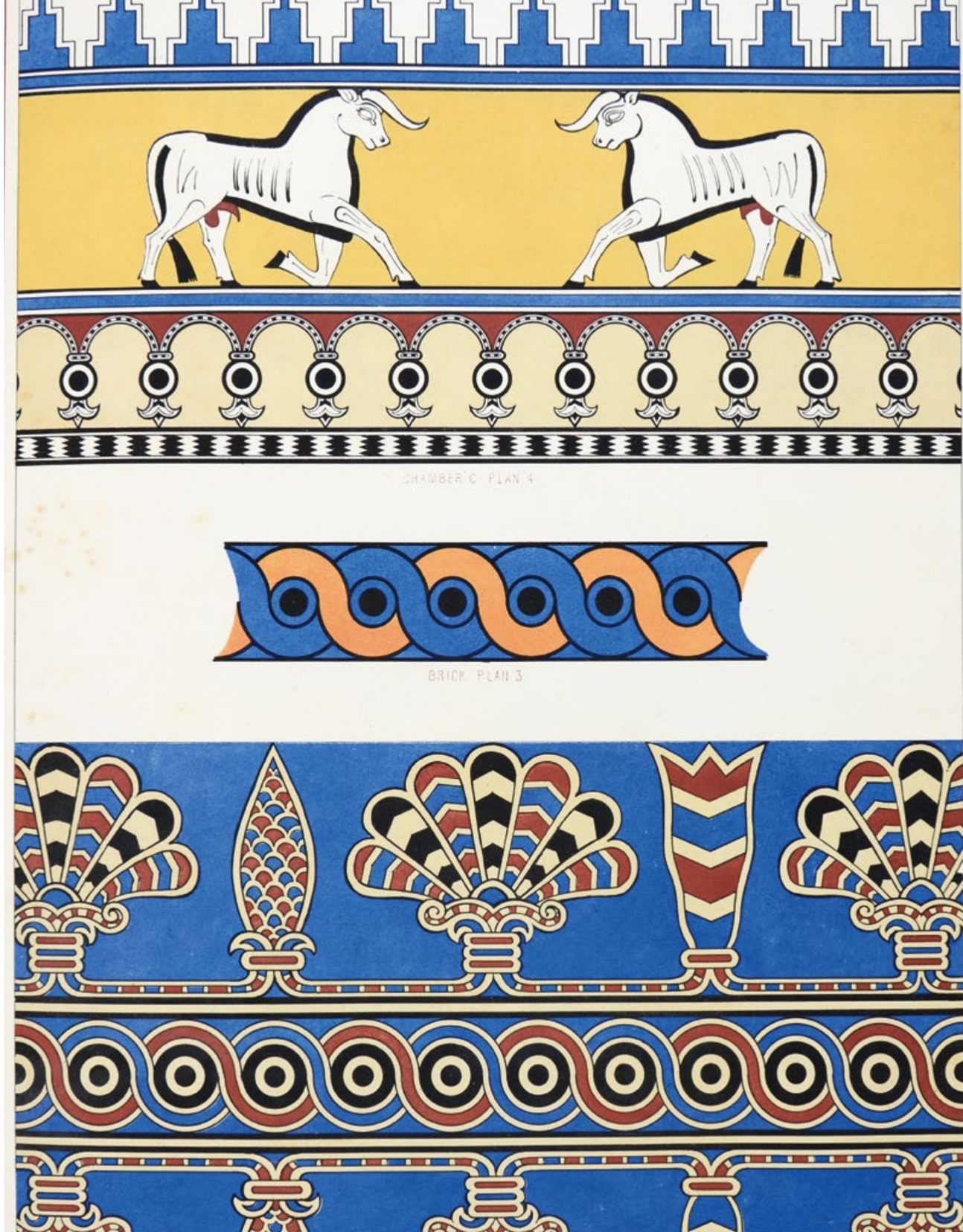
Layard's interest in Nineveh began when he met the French consul Emil Botta in Mosul. Botta had been excavating the mounds opposite the city, which marked the site of the ruins of Nineveh, and Layard visited the site.

Layard met the British ambassador to Turkey, Stratford Canning, who employed him as an unofficial traveller. Canning was interested in archaeology, and Layard's description of the mounds at Nineveh prompted him to finance his own expedition, superintended by Layard. The expeditions took place in 1846 and 1847, and were eventually part sponsored by the trustees of the British Museum. Hence, many of the sculptures were transported to England for the British Museum. (ODNB).

Provenance: Lieutenant Commander Edward Scott Williams (ex libris).

First editions, 2 volumes, large folio (first series portrait, second series landscape format). First work: additional chromo-lithographed title and 101 lithographed plates (numbered 1-100, 7a and 95a), mostly on india paper and mounted, 6 coloured and 6 printed in sepia, all mounted on guards, some small traces of old insect damage to a few plates, Second work: 71 lithographed plates, comprising 7 chromolithographed, 61 tinted and 3 plain. Contemporary half brown morocco gilt, brown morocco title label gilt to upper cover, spine in six compartments, letters to second, raised bands, top edge gilt; contemporary half red morocco, large pictorial and decorative vignette gilt to upper cover, neat repairs to joints and extremities,some light spotting, staining etc., a very good set.
Atabely 686 & 688.

£7,500 [ref: 92471]



57. LEAKE, William Martin. *Journal of a tour in Asia Minor with comparative remarks on the ancient and modern geography of that country.*
Murray, London, 1824.

This is the first systematic geographical description of Asia Minor. Leake also provides an interesting account of the travellers who preceded him.

First edition. 8vo., xxx, 362, ii (ads)pp., half title, 3 maps, 1 engraved plate, illustrations in text, publisher's green cloth-backed boards, paper label, an excellent example.
Atabey 690; Blackmer 972; Cobham-Jeffrey p33; Weber I, 127.

£1,100 [ref: 92741]

58. LUMSDEN, Matthew. *A grammar of the Arabic language, according to the principles taught and maintained in the schools of Arabia.*
Printed by F. Dissent... at the Honourable Company's Press, Calcutta, 1813.

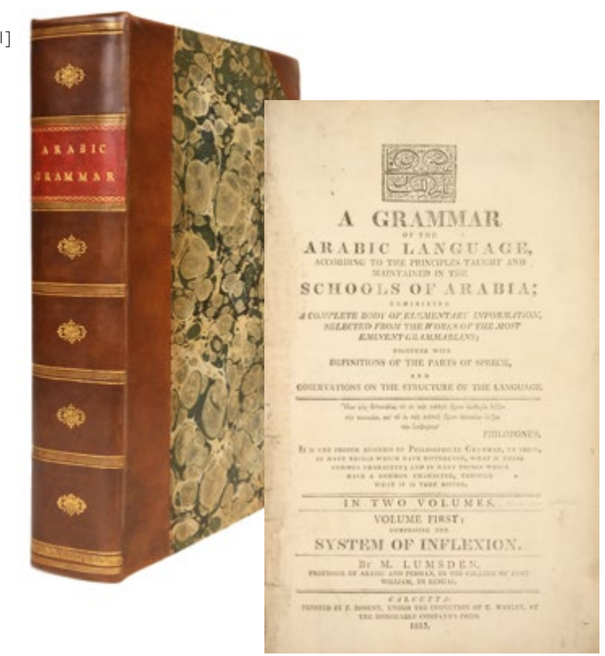
A rare Calcutta production. This volume "forms a complete treatise in itself, since it exhausts the Science of Arabic Inflexion" (Preface). The intended second volume on Arabic "syntax" was never published.

"Matthew Lumsden (1777-1835), orientalist, was fifth son of John Lumsden of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, and a cousin of Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden (1821–1896), army general. After education at King's College, Aberdeen, he went to India as assistant professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Fort William, and in 1808 succeeded to the professorship. In 1812 he was appointed secretary to the Calcutta Madrasa, and superintended various translations of English works into Persian then in progress. From 1814 until 1817 he had charge of the East India Company's press at Calcutta, and in 1818 he became secretary to the stationery committee.

Owing to ill health Lumsden left India on leave in March 1820, and travelled with his cousin, Thomas Lumsden, through Persia, Georgia, and Russia to England. An account of this journey was published by Thomas Lumsden in 1822. Lumsden returned to India in 1821. In 1808 he received the degree of LLD from King's College, Aberdeen. He died at Tooting Common, Surrey, on 31 March 1835." (ODNB).

Vol. one [all published], first edition, [xii], xix, [i], 705, [i] pp., woodcut device in Arabic on title, several leaves folding, modern half calf, marbled boards, red morocco lettering piece, an excellent example.

£4,800 [ref: 93231]



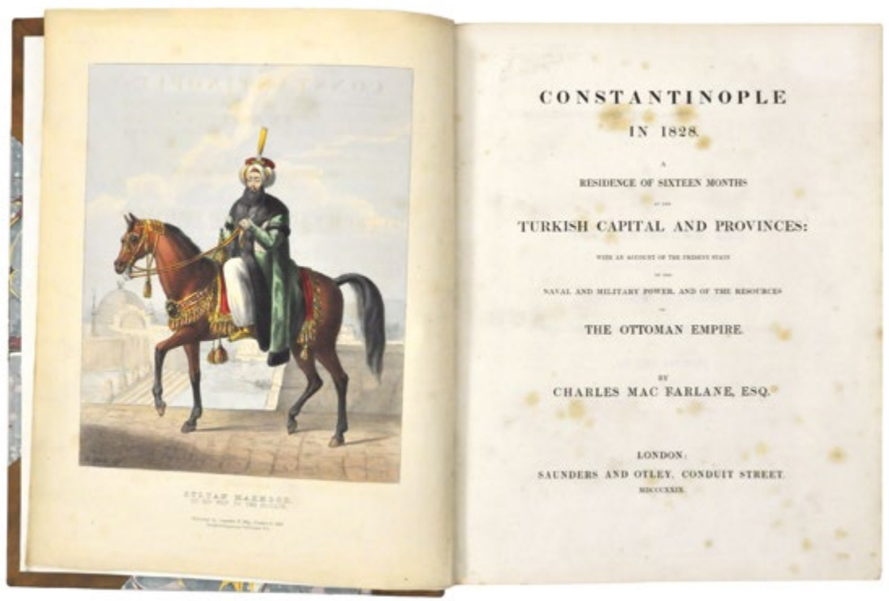
59. MACFARLANE, Charles. *Constantinople in 1828. A residence of sixteen months in the Turkish capital and provinces: with an account of the present state of the naval and military power, and of the resources of the Ottoman empire.*
Saunders and Otley, London, 1829.

The plates include one of uniforms of the New Army, Sultan Mahmoud going to the mosque, and the double page plate shows a view of Constantinople from Scutari. This plate was not present in later issues nor was it mentioned in the list of plates.

In 1827-8 Macfarlane travelled to Constantinople and Asia Minor. He returned to Turkey in 1847. This work contains long descriptions of Asia Minor, Smyrna and Constantinople itself, and discussions of recent political history. There is also an interesting chapter on Modern Greek literature as well as mentions of Greek education.

First edition. 4to., xix, 406pp., leaf of ads at end, 5 lithographed plates, three hand-coloured, one printed in sepia and one double page and on India proof paper, neatly bound in modern half calf gilt, red morocco label, marbled sides, occasional light spotting, an excellent copy.
Atabey 741; Blackmer 1047; Weber 175; Droulia 1699; Abbey 393.

£2,250 [ref: 87861]

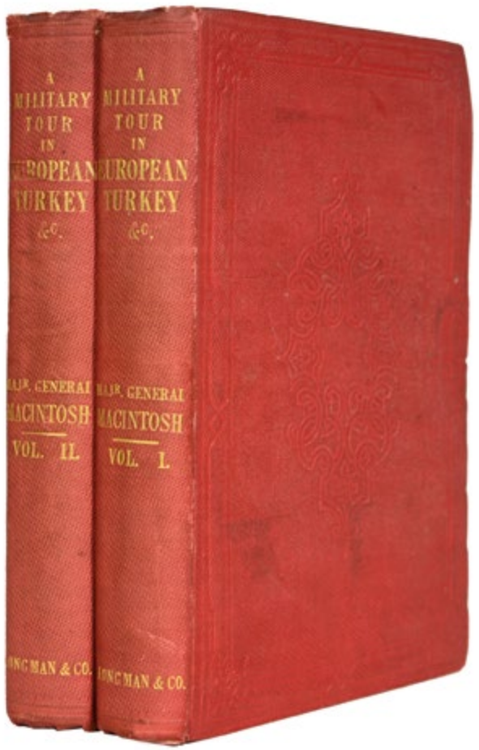

CONSTANTINOPLE
IN 1828.
A
RESIDENCE OF SIXTEEN MONTHS
TURKISH CAPITAL AND PROVINCES:
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE
NAVAL AND MILITARY POWER, AND OF THE RESOURCES
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
BY
CHARLES MAC FARLANE, ESQ.
LONDON:
SAUNDERS AND OTLEY, CONDUIT STREET.

60. MACINTOSH, A.F. *A military tour in European Turkey, the Crimea, and on the eastern shores of the Black Sea: including routes across the Balkan into Bulgaria, and excursions in the Turkish, Russian, and Persian provinces of the Caucasus range; with strategical observations on the probable scene of the operations of the Allied Expeditionary Force.*
Longman, London, 1854.

Provenance: Sefik Atabey (book label).

First edition. Two volumes, 8vo., viii, 304; iv, 295pp., 32 pages of ads dated March 31st 1853 at end of vol. i, five folding maps, original red blind-stamped cloth gilt, a little foxing particularly to pages adjacent to maps and also at beginning of both volumes, a very good example.

£1,500 [ref: 86097]



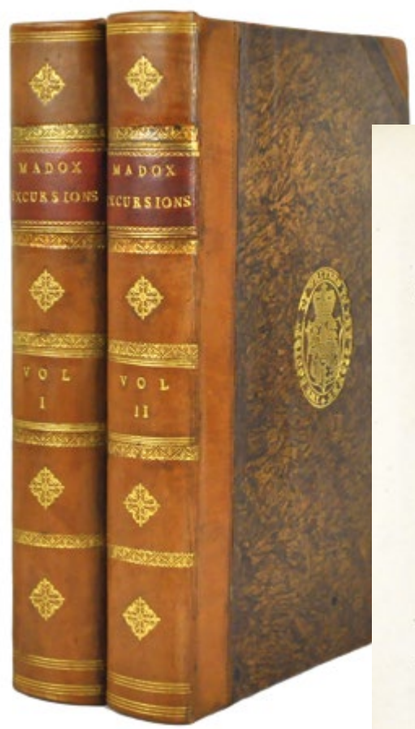
61. MADOX, JOHN. *Excursions in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, Syria, &c. including a visit to the unfrequented district of the Haouran.*
Bentley, London, 1834.

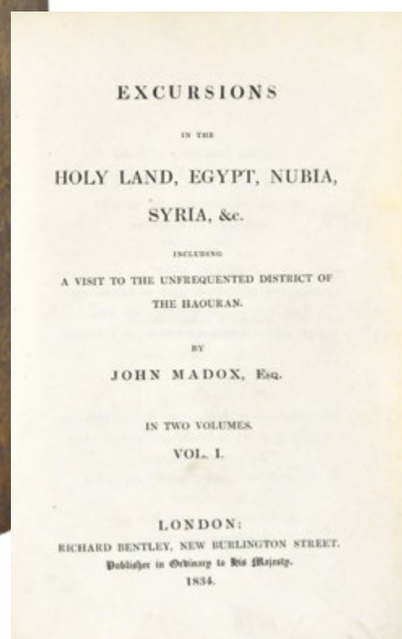
"An account of travels made between 1821 and 1826, composed form journals of various excursions. Seven chapters contain incidents relating to the Greek War of Independence; Madox was in Greece from April to December 1821, and though he expresses philhellenic sentiments and interesting comments he did not take part in the war." - Blackmer.

Provenance: Signet copy (gilt arms to covers).

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo., xiv, 436; viii, 403pp., 2 lithograph frontispieces, 24 plates (19 lithographed), 1 wood-engraving in letterpress, contemporary half calf gilt, neatly rebacked, an excellent copy.
Blackmer 1059; Hilmy, II, 3; Tobler p149; not in Abbey.

£1,250 [ref: 86063]





EXCURSIONS

IN THE

HOLY LAND, EGYPT, NUBIA,

SYRIA, &c.

INCLUDING

A VISIT TO THE UNFREQUENTED DISTRICT OF

THE HAOURAN.

BY

JOHN MADOX, Esq.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

Publisher in Ordinary to His Majesty.

1834.

62. MAYER, LUIGI. *Views in Egypt [WITH] Views in Palestine [WITH] Views in the Ottoman Empire, chiefly in Caramania.*
Thomas Bensley for R. Bowyer, London, 1805-04-03.

A student of Piranesi, Mayer (1755-1803) made the illustrations when he was employed as the personal view painter for Sir Robert Ainslie, British ambassador at Constantinople from 1776-92. Houfe says that Mayer "was the most accurate delineator of the Near East before David Roberts." The scenes here are quite memorable, not only for the impressive views of ancient monuments, but for their glimpses in to the lives and culture of the people. In addition to rather thrilling depictions of the exploration of Egyptian tombs, we see the luxurious domain of the wife of a Cairo merchant and the military exercises of the mamalukes, soldier-slaves who served the Ottoman provincial rulers--both of these things that would not be encountered by the ordinary traveller. Ainslie was an especially successful envoy, who adopted the Turkish manner of living and was thus more accepted and respected by the Ottomans than most foreigners. His good relations with his hosts no doubt procured access for his artist to areas generally barred to Westerners.

First editions. Three separately published works bound in one volume, folio (47 x 33.3cm.), engraved frontispiece portrait, 96 hand-coloured aquatint views, modern calf-backed marbled boards, vellum tips, all edges gilt, a fine clean well-margined copy.
Abbey Travel 369; Colas 2018, 2020, 2012.

£9,000 [ref: 90733]

63. MELLING, Antoine Ignace. *Voyage pittoresque de Constantinople et des rives du Bosphore.*
Treuttel et Würtz, Paris, Strasbourg and London, 1809-19].

A finely bound example of the first edition of the grandest book of engraved views of Constantinople. "One of the finest topographical illustrated books ever produced" (Koç).

Antoine Ignace Melling, who was born at Karlsruhe in 1763 and died in Paris in 1831, studied painting and architecture. At the age of nineteen years he went to the Levant via the Archipelago, staying at Constantinople for several years. There he was introduced to the Sultan's sister by the Danish ambassador. She wished to renovate her palace at Ortakeui, and in 1795 Melling was appointed as architect. Melling was given the freedom of Selim III's palaces, including the Harem, and he produced several drawings of these properties.

After completing a number of building projects for Selim, Melling returned to Paris in about 1803, where, in 1804 he issued a prospectus for the *Voyage pittoresque*. Publication eventually began in 1809, issuing over a number of years thirteen *livraisons*, being completed by 1819. The outstanding success of the exhibitions of the paintings on which the *Voyage pittoresque* was based earned Melling the title of painter to the Empress Josephine.

First edition. The plate volume (text not present), large folio (65 x 50 cm). Engraved title, 3 double-page maps and 48 double-page etched plates after Melling by Schroeder, Bertaux, Le Rouge, Pillement, Desaux, Dessaulx, Desmaisons, Duparc, Dequevauviller, Née, and others, some before numbers; first map slightly soiled at margins, with 15cm. tear through engraved area and smaller tear at bottom margin, plate 37 with 15.5cm. tear through bottom margin, some shorter tears to folds, some plates a little spotted. Near contemporary full green straight-grained morocco by Fairbairn and Armstrong, panelled in gilt and blind, spine richly gilt, raised bands, large turn-ins decorated in gilt and blind, all edges gilt; a little rubbed at extremities.
Atabey 798-799; Blackmer 1105; Brunet III, 1591; Lipperheide LB 41; Koç, Constantinople 1214; Weber 77.

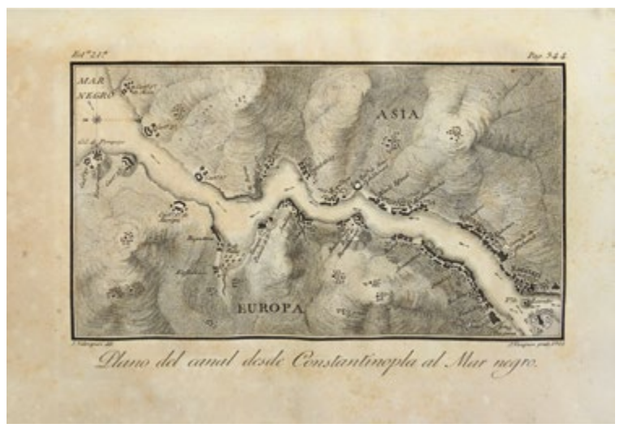
£67,500 [ref: 89029]

64. **[MORENO, José].** ***Viage á Constantinopola, en el año de 1784.***
Imprenta Real, Madrid, 1790.

Moreno was the Secretary of the Real Academia de Bellas Artes in Madrid. This work describes the voyage of the Spanish naval mission to Constantinople in 1784. Moreno's account is compiled from a manuscript prepared by Don Gabriel Aristizabal (1743-1805), commander of the mission. The narrative is presented in the form of a report to Charles IV of Spain. The illustrations show plans of fortresses and views along the Dardenelles and the Bosphorus. The artist Antonio Lopez Aguado (1764-1831) later became a neoclassical architect and designed many buildings in Madrid. The second appendix contains an account of a voyage to Cyprus.

4to., engraved title vignette, double-page engraved map and 24 plates after Aguadro and J. Velasquez, engraved head-and tail-pieces, title lightly soiled, plates rather browned but a crisp copy, contemporary sprinkled calf, rubbed and a little scuffed, spine repaired at head and foot, new red morocco label, a very good copy.
Atabey 835; Blackmer 1182; Koç I, 160; Weber II, 603.

£3,750 [ref: 92139]



65. **MURPHY, James.** ***The Arabian antiquities of Spain.***
Cadell & Davies, London, 1813.

The first book to provide English readers with an accurate idea of the arts and architecture of Moorish Spain.

Architect, architectural draughtsman and author. James Cavanah Murphy is said to have been born of obscure parentage in Blackrock, Co. Cork, and to have trained as a bricklayer. A talent for drawing brought him to the attention of Sir James Chatterton, who provided the means for him to go to Dublin. In Dublin he became a pupil at the Dublin Society's drawing schools in about 1775.

James Cavanah Murphy spent the last 12 years of his life preparing notes and drawings for a publication on this Moorish architecture. The resulting book, *The Arabian Antiquities of Spain,* was only partially published at his death in 1814. Thomas Hartwell Horne added text descriptions to Murphy's measured drawings, and the whole was reprinted in 1815. Murphy's careful documentation of the Great Mosque of Cordoba and the Alhambra in Granada are appreciative acknowledgements of the Moors' artistic achievements.

Provenance: Walter Long (armorial bookplate).

First edition. Large folio (66 x 49 cm), engraved title, 103 fine engraved plates and plans by E. Turrell, J. Roffe and others after Murphy, light foxing to title and first few leaves, contemporary half calf gilt, spine darkened and joints neatly repaired, a very attractive copy.
BAL RIBA 2220; Cicognara 2536; Palau 186309.10

£8,750 [ref: 93400]

66. NICOLE, Gustave. *Inauguration du Canal de Suez. Voyage des Souverains*. 1869.

First edition of this spectacular double volume, one of the 200 special copies reserved for the Khedive and presumably presented to one of the dignitaries attending the ceremonies, although there is no mark of ownership.

The Suez Canal was the world's supreme engineering feat at the time, a 102-mile-canal that connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean through the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt. The sea-level waterway allowed ships to travel between Europe and South Asia without having to circumnavigate Africa, thereby shortening the sea voyage by some 7,000 km. The canal was the brainchild of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the former French consul to Cairo. In 1856 the Suez Canal Company was formed and granted the right to operate the canal for 99 years after completion of the work. After ten years work, the Suez Canal was opened to navigation on 17 November 1869. The inauguration was a lavish affair, presided over by the Khedive, Isma'il Pasha, with the French Empress Eugénie in the French imperial yacht. Portraits of the heads of state present include Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Holland.

The painter Edouard Riou also signed the plates of the second part: a detailed account of the canal construction by Marius Fontane, secretary to de Lesseps. Five hundred copies of Fontane's work were printed, with 200 reserved for the Khedive, of which this is one. As the Khedive objected to the preface of Fontane's work, which gave credit for the canal to de Lesseps, he ordered to remove Lesseps' portrait frontispiece, the preface, and the final six gatherings (which included plates 21–25) from his copies.

2 works in one volume, large folio (546 × 38.5 cm). Original red morocco backing red morocco-grained cloth boards, spine lettered in gilt, sides lavishly blocked and lettered in gilt, white moiré doublures and endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in the original folding case, red morocco backing red cloth blocked to a design similar though somewhat different to that of the binding, watered silk lining, metal clasps (some wear and fading, silk lining split in places).

£12,500 [ref: 93401]

67. NEWTON, Charles Thomas. *Travels and discoveries in the Levant.*
Day, London, 1865.

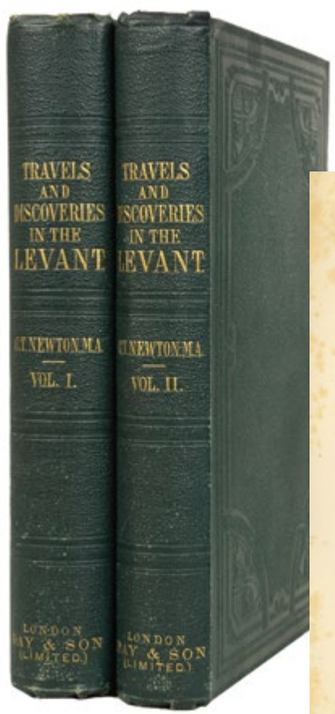
The first major archaeological expedition to be recorded by photography.

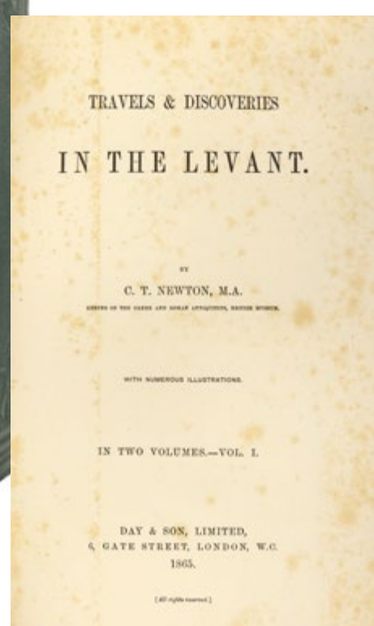
Newton was vice-consul at Mitylene and resided in the Levant from 1852-1859. The expeditions to Asia Minor took place between 1856-1859 and were mostly concerned with the excavations of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. The present work contains the popular account these digs together with Newton's life in Mitylene, the local inhabitants, etc. Newton also carried out excavations at Kalymnos.

The plates include views in Rhodes, Cos, Kalymnos, and Mitylene, as well as illustrations of the sculptures from the mausoleum including photographs by F. Bedford.

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo., xiv, [2], 360; xiv, [2], 275 pp., 41 plates and maps and photographs, some folding, original blind-stamped green cloth gilt, some spotting to plates as often, a very good set.
Atabey 869; Blackmer 1193; Gernsheim Incunabula 284.

£1,500 [ref: 88897]





TRAVELS & DISCOVERIES

IN THE LEVANT.

BY

C. T. NEWTON, M.A.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

DAY & SON, LIMITED,
6, GATE STREET, LONDON, W.C.
1865.

68. NIEBUHR, Carsten. *Voyage en Arabie & en d'autres pays circonvoisins.*
S.J. Baalde, Amsterdam, 1776-1780.

The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761-1767) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area.

Of the five scientists Carsten Niebuhr (1733-1815) was the sole survivor and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East. The expedition journeyed through Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Persia and Asia Minor. His companions having fallen out, Niebuhr continued the journey by himself and came back with rich material. This work contains his observations and an account of his experiences. Those in Nineveh and also the Yemen and Hadhramaut were particularly important. The work is accompanied by an attractive set of plates which show coins, costume, military practices, etc. as well as containing a large map of the Yemen.

Provenance: Societé de lecture de Genève (stamp to titles).

First edition. 2 volumes, 4to, 2 engraved titles, 124 engraved plates (many folding), folding map of Yemen, old stamps to titles, contemporary half calf, corners worn, a very good set.
Cox I, 237.

£3,500 [ref: 91878]

69. NORDEN, Frederic Louis. *Voyage d'Egypte et de Nubie.*
De l'imprimerie de la maison royale des orphelins, Copenhagen, 1755.

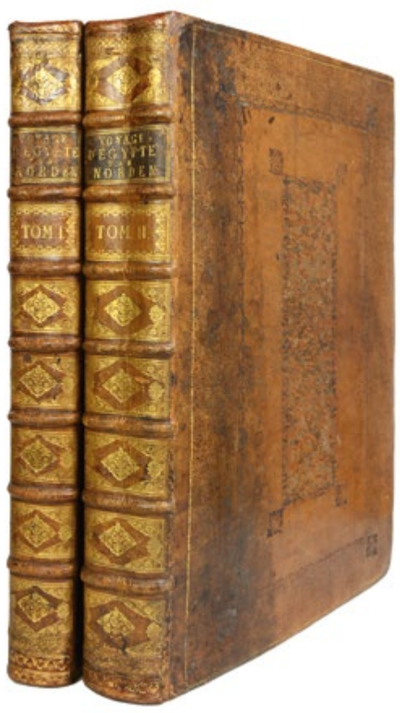
The rare first edition, only 200 copies published.

This important work was the earliest attempt at an elaborate description of Egypt, and its plates are the most significant previous to those by Denon. The author, an associate of the Academy of Drawing of Florence, was commanded by Christian VI to make a journey of exploration in Egypt. His travels started in 1738 at Alexandria and then to Cairo where he was delayed by illness. Eventually he journeyed up the Nile to Girgeh and Assouan (Syene) overcoming many hazards and difficulties. He was the first European to penetrate as far as Derr in Nubia and to publish descriptions of any Nubian temples.

Provenance: Manoury (bookplate).

Two volumes, folio (46 x 32 cm), engraved frontispiece, portrait, 159 folding engraved plates and maps, engravings in the text, contemporary panelled calf gilt, spines in 8 compartments, morocco labels to second and third, others richly gilt, raised bands, minor repairs to joints, an excellent set.
Brunet IV, 101; cf. Blackmer 1211 (English edition, 1757).

£12,500 [ref: 91857]

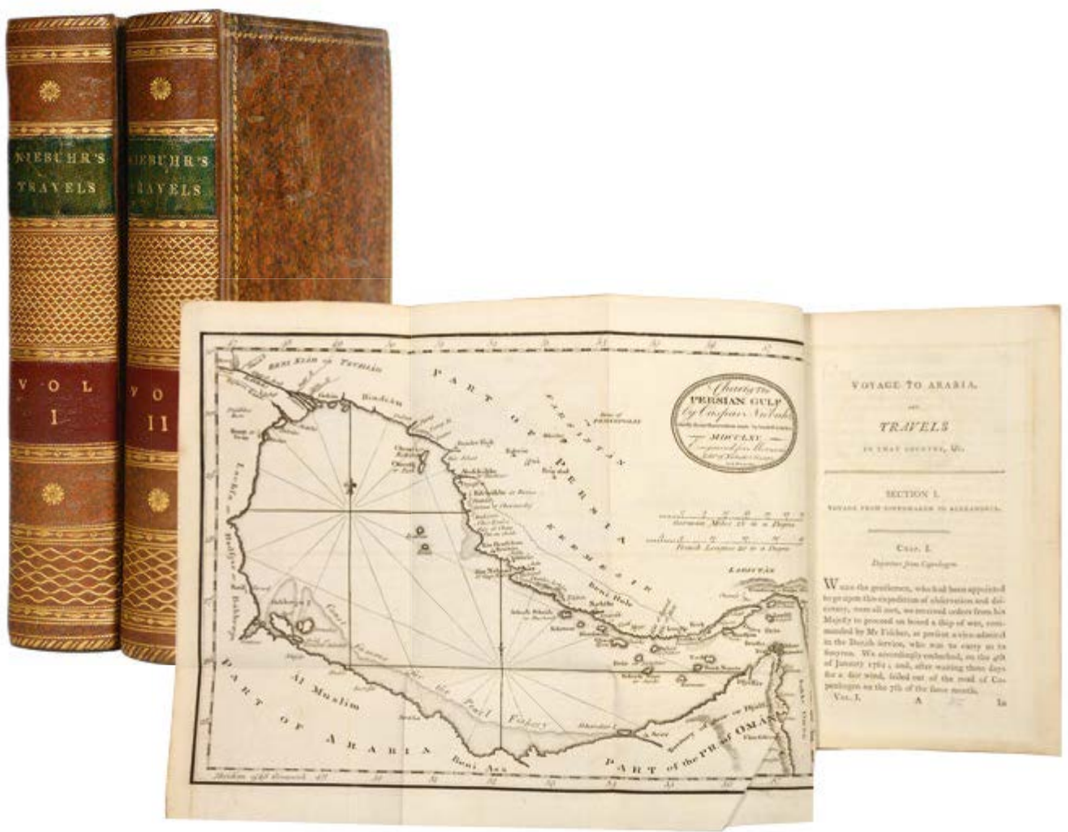


70. NIEBUHR, Carsten. *Travels through Arabia, and other countries in the East, performed by M. Niebuhr ... Translated into English by Robert Heron. with notes by the translator; and illustrated with engravings and maps.*
Printed for R.Morison and son, Edinburgh, 1792.

An uncommon edition. Niebuhr joined the expedition for the exploration of Egypt, Arabia and Syria organised by Frederick V of Denmark in 1760. They made the ascent of the Nile, journeyed to Suez and Mount Sinai, went to Jeddah and from there travelled overland to Mocha. Niebuhr was the sole survivor from Mocha. He managed to reach India and returned overland via Persia, Syria, Cyprus and Constantinople. This is a description of his overland journey. His description of Arabia ends with an account of Surat.

First English language edition. 2 volumes, 8vo, xx, [9]- 454; xiii, 439pp., lacking half-titles and errata leaf at end of vol.1, 3 folding engraved maps and 10 plates, occasional spotting and offsetting, contemporary mottled calf gilt, a very handsome set.
Brunet IV, 74.

£4,850 [ref: 94398]



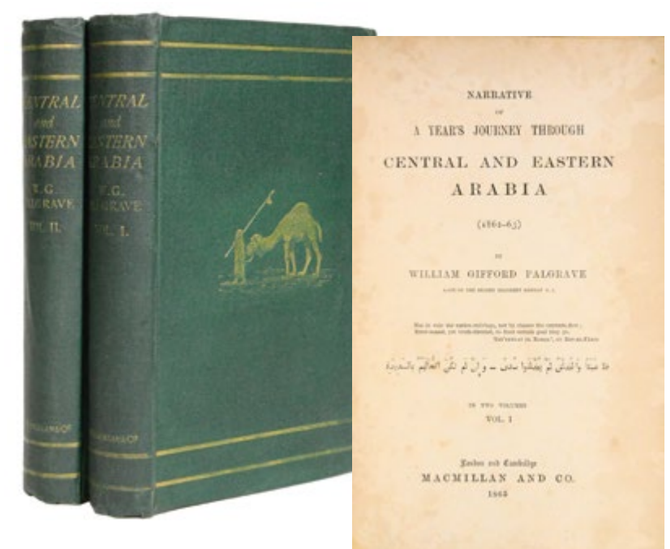
71. PALGRAVE, William Gifford. *Narrative of a year's journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-63).*
Macmillan, London, 1865.

William Palgrave (1826-1828) was drawn to the Arab world by early impressions from reading the Arab romance *Antar*. For some years he was a successful missionary, and became so accustomed to Arab society that he could pass as a native of the Middle East without difficulty.

In the employ of the French, his first mission was to sound Halim Pasha about becoming viceroy of Egypt under French suzerainty; although that project failed, Palgrave used the opportunity to prepare plans for a French invasion of Syria from Egypt. His next mission was to report on the Arabian kingdoms of Ha'il and Riyadh. For many years Arabia had remained closed to Europeans. Ha'il had been penetrated by Europeans only once; Riyadh, never. Disguised as a Syrian Christian physician named Selim Abu Mahmoud al-'Eis, Palgrave now undertook an adventurous journey across central Arabia, which he accomplished in 1862 and 1863, thereby becoming the first westerner to cross Arabia by an approximately diagonal route (from the north-west to the south-east). Travelling among the Wahabbis, he was in considerable danger, should he be detected as a European. Once, at Ha'il, he was recognized as having been seen at Damascus, and at Riyadh he was suspected and accused of being an English spy, but his skill at disguise, coupled with his presence of mind and good fortune, secured his safety. Palgrave returned to Europe in late 1863 and wrote the present book, a classic of Arabian travel literature. (From ODNB).

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo, xii, [ii], 466 pp., [ii pp. adverts]; vi, 398pp., [ii pp. adverts], folding map (repairs to folds), 5 plates, original pictorial green cloth gilt,a little rubbed, generally a very good copy.

£1,250 [ref: 94340]

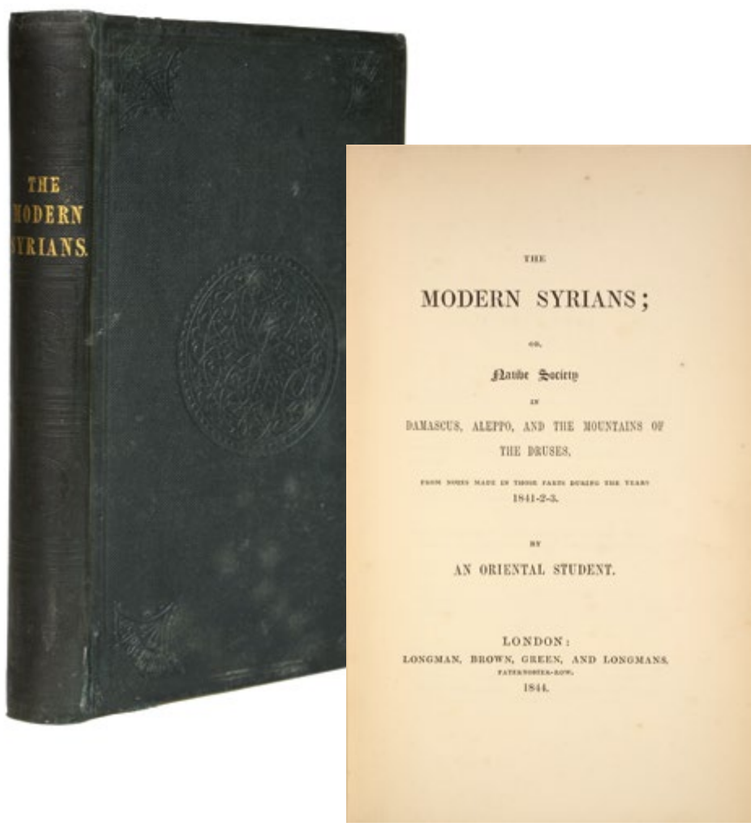


72. PATON, Andrew Archibald. *The modern Syrians; or native society in Damascus, Aleppo, and the mountains of the Druses, from notes made 1841, 2, 3, by an Oriental student.*
Longman, London, 1844.

A career diplomat, Paton (1811-1874), acted as private secretary to Colonel George Hodges in Egypt from 1839-1840, and was afterwards attached to the political department of the British staff in Syria under Colonel Hugh Henry Rose (afterwards Baron Strathnairn). He was given the rank of deputy assistant quartermaster-general.

First edition. 8vo., viii, 309 pp., 32 pages ads at end dated September 1844, original dark green blind-stamped cloth gilt, an excellent example. Scarce.

£1,500 [ref: 94567]



73. PHILBY, Harry St. John B. *Arabian Days. An Autobiography.*
Robert Hale Ltd, London, 1948.

Inscribed "To Kenneth Mason / with the author's best wishes / H. St. John Philby/ 20/5/48.

Kenneth Mason (1887-1976), mountaineer, explorer, and member of the Royal Geographic Society. During the Second World War Mason was active in the inter-services topographical intelligence department located at Oxford, organized a series of Admiralty Handbooks on overseas countries, and co-authored a volume for naval intelligence on western Arabia and the Red Sea.

With pictures of the author's family including his son Kim the traitor and "third man".

First edition, 8vo., xvi, 336pp., INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY, frontispiece portrait, photographic plates, original blue cloth gilt.

£850 [ref: 91209]

74. PHILBY, Harry St. John B. *The Empty Quarter being a description of the Great South Desert of Arabia known as Rub' al Khali.*
Constable, London, 1933.

Scarce inscribed copy.

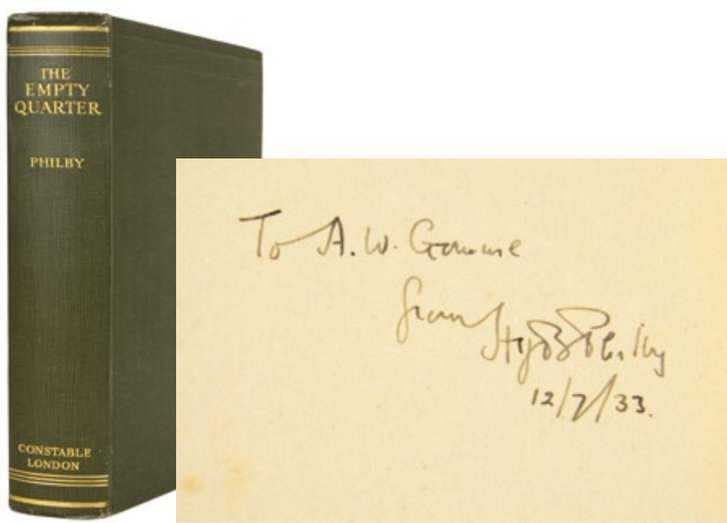
Inscribed on front free endpaper: "To A. W. Gomme / from H.J. St.J. Philby/ 12/7/33."

Arnold Wycombe Gomme (16 November 1886 – 17 January 1959) was a British classical scholar, lecturer in ancient Greek and Greek history (1911–1945), professor of ancient Greek, University of Glasgow (1946–1957), fellow of the British Academy (1947). In October 1914, he was commissioned in the Interpreters' Corps. From November 1914 to November 1915, he served with the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) 8th Division in France. In June 1915, he was transferred to the Army Service Corps in France. From November 1915 to October 1916, was chief of MI-1c political and economic intelligence in Thessalonika, Greece. He was invalided out of the Army. From March 1917 to January 1918, he worked for the Admiralty.

"[Philby] made a series of remarkable journeys, of which the greatest was his crossing of the 'empty quarter' in 1932. On these journeys he travelled by camel and later by car. By day he collected place names, temperatures, compass bearings, barometric pressures, rocks, fossils, flora and fauna, and ancient inscriptions. At night he wrote them up in his diaries, squatting in the sand by lamplight and hiding his work from his suspicious Arab escort" (ODNB).

First edition. Inscribed presentation copy. 8vo., xxiv, 433pp., illustrated with 32 photographic plates, 3 folding maps, original brown cloth gilt, a fine copy.
Ghani p302.

£1,850 [ref: 91460]



75. POUQUEVILLE, François Charles Hugues Laurent. *Travels in Greece and Turkey, comprehending a particular account of the Morea, Albania, &c. A comparison between the ancient and present state of Greece, and an historical and geographical description of the Ancient Epirus.*
Henry Colburn and Co., London, 1820.

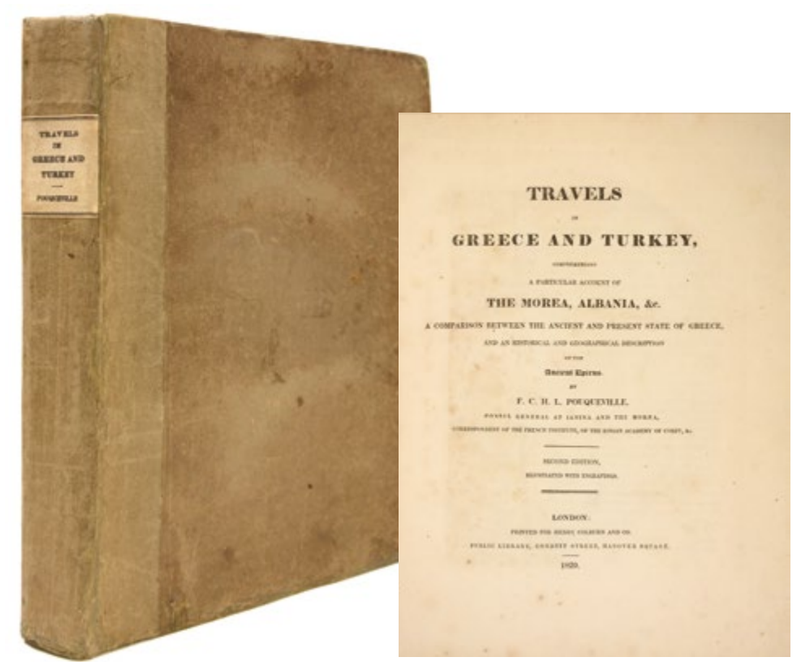
"The first and probably the best of all Pouqueville's works on Greece." - Blackmer.

The rare English language edition of *Voyage en Moree*. This translation by Ann Plumptre first appeared in 1813. It contains different illustrations from those used in the other editions in French, German, etc.

Pouqueville, a doctor, travelled with the French Expedition to Egypt attached to the scientific commission. He was later captured by pirates and ended up in prison, first in Tripolis for ten months, and later in Constantinople for two years. During the years of his capture he taught himself modern Greek, and on his being set free and returning to France in 1801, he wrote the present work giving an account of his time in the Levant. The work contains a great deal of information on popular customs, superstitions, songs, etc.

Second edition, 4to, xii, 482 pp., 2 pages ads at end, folding map, 6 engraved plates. Some offsetting and light marginal waterstains, original boards, later paper backstrip and label, some stains and edge wear, an excellent example

£2,750 [ref: 93025]



76. **PREZIOSI, Amadeo.** ***Stamboul Souvenir d'Orient.***
Lemercier, Paris, 1861.

Superb evocative plates of Constantinople, its people and their customs.

A native of Malta, Preziosi first visited Istanbul in 1842, and depicting the city and its people in their distinctive costumes and attitudes was to be the focus for his artistic career thereafter. In the 1850s he worked for the Illustrated London News, Preziosi was invited in 1866 to paint the official portrait of the Ottoman Sultan Abdülaziz for the Turkish Pavilion of the 1867 Universal Exhibition in Paris. During his time in Constantinople which he made his home, Preziosi was the most popular painter in the city.

Preziosi's gift for depicting people and costume, and free flowing lines, along with attention to small details, make his work particularly appealing, and inspired a school of followers.

First edition, second issue, landscape folio (47 × 36 cms. approx.), soft crease to title, additional pictorial lithographed title printed in sepia, 29 chromo-lithographed plates (4 on thicker paper), original green cloth, gilt tughra and decoration in blind to upper cover, new endpapers, the plates clean and fresh, a very good example. Atabey 999; cf. Blackmer 1353 (second edition); Colas 2422.

£16,000 [ref: 94264]

77. PRISSE D'AVENNES, A[CHILLE] C[ONSTANT] T[HEODORE] EMILE. *L'Art arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VIIe siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe.*
Paris, Morel, 1877.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS ON ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE, FOCUSING ON MONUMENTS IN EGYPT.

Emile Prisse d'Avennes, orientalist & Muslim convert, obsessive in his attention to detail, was, after Champollion, the greatest pre-twentieth century Egyptologist. A French nobleman by birth, though impoverished, Prisse d'Avennes seems to have spent his life in the pursuit of the exotic. After a period fighting for Greek independence he travelled to India, a journey that prefigured his extensive Middle Eastern travels, which during the next 40 years took him to Palestine, Syria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and most importantly Egypt and Algeria where he lived. Like Coste, Prisse d'Avennes worked for the Viceroy Mohammed Ali, though he quarrelled with Mohammed Ali subsequently and left his service.

In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with the fruits of his travels: 300 folio drawings, 400 metres of bas-reliefs, 150 photographs of important architectural details, 150 sketches, and daguerrotypes and numerous plans, details and elevations copied on the scene; he also returned with 29 skulls from ancient mummies, to each of which he had succeeded in ascribing a date, name and function. Until his death in 1877 this wealth of material was to occupy him completely as he sought to organise it for publication. Teams of artists, trained specifically for the purpose, attested to the 'constant and jealous attention' he lavished on his work, the result of which is this majestic and important book.

Many of the examples produced have since disappeared, so the importance of the book, which post-dates the *Description de l'Egypte* by 6 decades and can be seen in some ways as a commentary upon it, cannot be underestimated.

Four volumes comprising 3 folio volumes of lithographs and 1 text volume, 4to. pp. viii, 296; viii; viii; viii. Illustrated with 200 lithographs plates, 130 in colour, 48 tinted; text volume with 34 plates and 73 text illustrations; 5 plates smaller and mounted to size, scattered light foxing. Modern dark blue half morocco gilt, marbled sides, a very good, attractive set.
Creswell 81.

£25,000 [ref: 91772]

78. REISSNER, Adam. *Ierusalem vetustissima illa et celeberrima totius mundi civitas... nunc autem Latine omnis perscripta... per Iohannem Heydenum Eyflam Dunenfem.*
Georg Raben, Sigismund Feyerabend and heirs of Weigand Han, Frankfurt, 1563.

A fine example, in an attractive contemporary binding, of the first edition in Latin of this important illustrated history of Jerusalem, before its destruction by Romans.

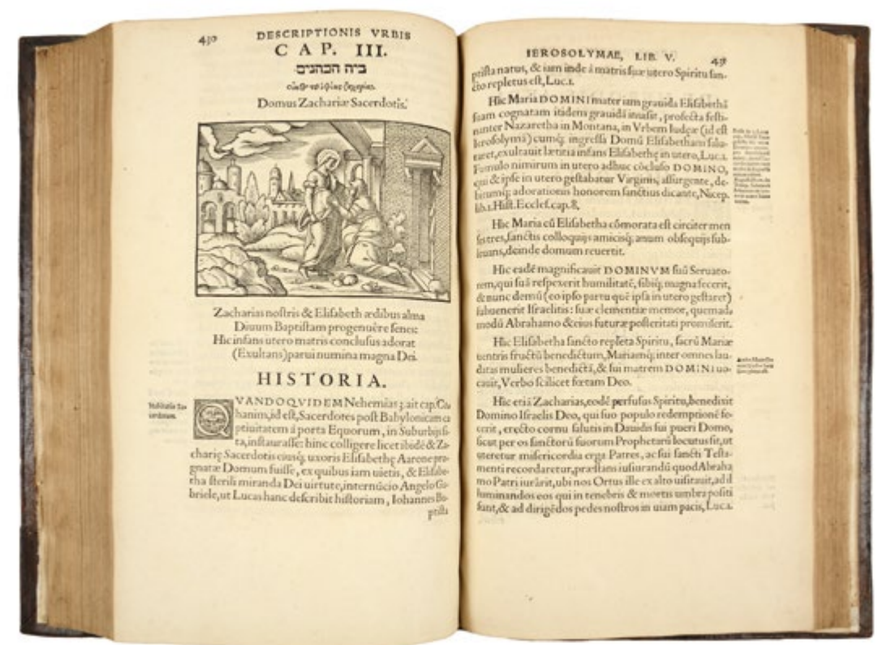
Adam Reissner, a German mystic and poet, was pupil of Johann Reuchlin, a German humanist and prominent scholar of Greek and Hebrew. Reissner worked for many years as a scholar, teaching theology. He wrote historical and theological works, including an "anti-papal history" and later also became known as a hymn writer.

In this book, considered one of Reissner's most important works, he describes Jerusalem in detail, with all its holy landmarks. Reissner draws a picture of the 'Heavenly Jerusalem' – in contrast to the 'Satanic Babylon' which for him represents the corrupt papacy. For Reissner, a supporter of Caspar Schwenckfeld (German Protestant reformer and spiritualist) Jerusalem represents a community of true believers, in constant battle with the Antichrist of Rome. With constant comparisons of historical events to selected Bible passages Reissner eventually comes to the conclusion that the time of judgment day had arrived.

The lovely woodcut illustrations by Virgil Solis were taken (or possibly copied) from the Luther Bible, published in 1560 by the Frankfurt publisher Sigmund Feyerabend. This edition is a translation of the first volume of the German edition, published the same year and entitled *Ierusalem, die alte Haubtstat der Juden*. We could not find any bibliographical evidence that its second volume has ever been translated and published (in spite of such claims in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*).

First edition in Latin. Folio (31.5 x 21.3 cm); [12] (including title page with woodcut device), 635, [33] pp., double-page woodcut map, 42 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary blind-stamped calf, morocco lettering piece, a fine copy.
Rohricht 708; VD16 R1058; Adams R340; not in Atabey.

£8,000 [ref: 90734]



A subscriber's copy, finely bound and with original colour

79. **ROBERTS, David.** ***The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, & Nubia.*** Moon, London 1842-1845 & 1846-1849.

Roberts's *Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia*, was one of the most elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing, providing the most comprehensive series of views of the monuments, landscape, and people of the Near East. **It is one of the greatest of all the colour plate books published in the nineteenth century.**

This is a fine copy with minimal spotting and free of cockling, and comes direct from the library of one of the subscribers. In an attractive binding by Orrock of Edinburgh.

David Roberts, RA (1796–1864), enjoyed a wide popularity in his day for his European views, but it is on the outstanding success of this project that the modern appreciation of his work is based. In August 1838 he arrived in Alexandria to start a carefully planned enterprise. It is claimed that he was the first European to have unlimited access to the mosques in Cairo, under the proviso that he did not commit desecration by using brushes made from hog's bristle. Leaving Cairo, he sailed up the Nile to record the monuments represented in the Egypt & Nubia division of the work, travelling as far as Wadi Halfa and the Second Cataract. At the time of publication it was these views that excited the most widespread enthusiasm. Roberts had already discussed publication of the views with Finden before leaving for the Near East, but on his return both Finden and Murray, who was also approached, baulked at the risks involved in a publication of the size and grandeur envisaged. However, Francis Graham Moon - "a self-made man from a modest background" (ODNB) who had attracted the attention of the Queen and ventured to represent himself as 'Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty' - accepted the challenge, and persuaded Louis Haghe to lithograph Roberts's drawings. Roberts acknowledged that Haghe's work was hardly less important than his own, complimenting his "masterly vigour and boldness." The burdensome demands of the task may have even prompted Haghe's early retirement as a lithographer. The Reverend George Croly (1780–1860), poet and well-known contributor to Blackwood's and The Literary Gazette, was engaged to edit the text from Roberts's journal.

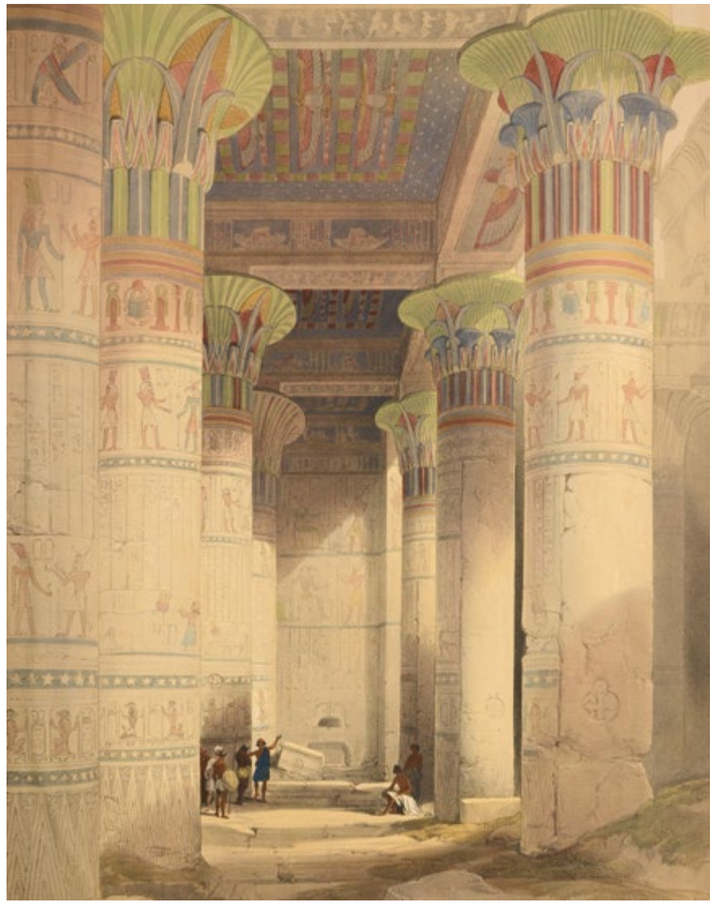
This was "undoubtedly the most costly and lavish, and potentially risky, publishing enterprise that Moon had ever undertaken. Investing £50,000 in the project…" As a promotional tool, an exhibition of the original drawings was opened in London in 1840 and subsequently toured the country, creating a considerable stir and drawing praise from Ruskin who described them as "faithful and laborious beyond any outlines from nature I have ever seen." The exhibition catalogue also served as a prospectus for the projected work, and was apparently very successful in bringing forward subscribers, without whom any work of this size would have been doomed. The work was subsequently published in a variety of smaller formats. In a dramatic gesture, the lithographic stones for the original large format work were broken at an auction of the remaining plates in December 1853 so that the originals could never be reproduced.

Widely recognised at the ultimate expression of tinted lithography, an artistic and commercial triumph, these volumes were the result of uniquely fortuitous collaboration between artist, publisher and engraver. This - **a wonderful copy, in the preferred state, in a contemporary binding** - fully embodies the continuing impact of the project.

Provenance: The Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, a subscriber (see subscribers list in vol. I of Holy Land where he heads the list of noblemen)

First edition, 6 volumes, folio (61 x 44.2 cm.), 6 lithographed titles with pictorial vignettes and 241 lithographed plates, the plates finely coloured by hand and mounted on card, plain lithographed portrait of Roberts and printed list of subscribers in volume 1 of Holy Land, engraved map in volume 3 of Holy Land and in volume 2 of Egypt, contemporary red half morocco by Orrock of Edinburgh, spines gilt, gilt edges, just occasional slight spotting, a few slight markings to covers.
Abbey, Travel 385 & 272; Bobins I, 160; Tooley (1954) 401 & 402

£300,000 [ref: 94668]



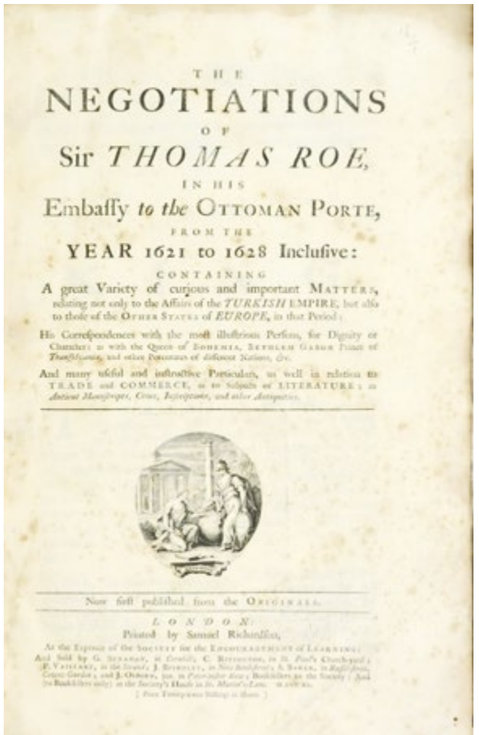
80. ROE, Thomas, Sir. *The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, in his embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from the year 1621 to 1628 inclusive: containing a great variety of curious and important matters, relating to the affairs of the Turkish empire [...]. Now first published from the originals.*
London, Samuel Richardson, 1715.

First edition of Roe's detailed correspondence during his time as ambassador to the Mogul emperor of Hindustan and the Ottoman Porte.

At Constantinople Roe succeeded in enlarging the privileges of English merchants and mediated a treaty between Turkey and Poland, and liberated many Polish exiles at Constantinople. "This important work contains much information on the collecting of Greek antiquities in England." (Atabey). This copy, like the Blackmer copy, does not contain the portrait found in the Atabey copy which apparently was not published in time to be inserted in the earliest copies off the press. The last leaf states: "End of vol. 1" but no further volumes were published.

First edition. Folio, xviii, lxii, [2], 828pp., some occasional spotting, contemporary calf, rebacked, corners and edges repaired, red morocco lettering piece, a very good copy.
Atabey 1050; Blackmer 1442; Goldsmiths 7743; Koç, Constantinople 1119 (later edition).

£2,750 [ref: 88474]



THE
NEGOTIATIONS
OF
Sir THOMAS ROE,
IN HIS
Embassy to the OTTOMAN PORTE,
FROM THE
YEAR 1621 to 1628 Inclusive:
CONTAINING
A great Variety of curious and important MATTERS,
relating not only to the Affairs of the TURKISH EMPIRE, but also
to those of the OTHER STATES of EUROPE, in that Period;
His Correspondences with the most illustrious Persons, for Dignity or
Character; as with the Queen of BOHEMIA, BETHLEM GABOR Prince of
Transylvania, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.
And many useful and instructive Particulars, as well in relation to
TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as
Antient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities.

Now first published from the ORIGINALS.

LONDON:
Printed by Samuel Richardson,

81. ROSACCIO, Giuseppe. *Viaggio da Venetia a Costantinopoli per marre, e per terra, et insieme quello di Terra Santa. Cioe citta, castelli, porti, golfi, isole, monti, fiumi, e' mari, opera utile a mercanti marinari, & studiosi di geografia.*
Stefano Scolari, Venice n.d. circa 1610.

Rare series of views of the cities, ports and islands between Venice and Constantinople, as well as Cyprus and Jerusalem. Several of the maps and plans resemble those in G.F. Camocio's *Isole famose*, particularly the maps of individual Greek islands, among which are Corfu, Crete and Cyprus. They were probably engraved by Natale Bonifacio.

The "book of islands," or *isolario*, was invented and initially developed in Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Like the *portolano*, or pilot-book, to which it was related, it had its origins in the Mediterranean, as an illustrated guide for travellers in the Aegean Archipelago and the Levant.

First published in 1598. This edition, published without any text, was edited by M. Sadeler and contains three more maps than the first.

Rosaccio (c. 1530-1620) was a Venetian physician and cosmographer. He was an authority on the Geography of Claudius Ptolemy, of which he published the Italian version of Ruscelli, with additions by himself in 1598-1599. He produced many small format atlases and geographical works, as well as works on astronomy and astrology.

Small folio (27 x 19.75 cm), edge-bound, engraved title within elaborate border, 75 engraved plans and maps (General map and plan of Zarra with manuscript in ink below image, Rovigno, plate 4, torn into image and partly laid down), a little light spotting and soiling, old vellum-backed boards.
Cf. Blackmer 1447 (first edition); cf. Cobham-Jeffery p.53 and Weber II, 801; not in Atabey or Contominas.

£14,500 [ref: 91181]

82. ROSENMULLER, Ernst Friedrich. *Ansichten von Palastina.*
Baumgartner, Leipzig, [1810-14].

An unusual lovely work, richly illustrated. Johann Georg Rosenmüller (1736-1815) was perfectly suited to write the text to Luigi [Ludwig] Mayer's 'Views of Palestine'. In 1796 he became an associate professor in Arabic studies at Leipzig, where in 1813 he was appointed professor of Oriental languages. Rosenmüller was the author of a major exegetical work on the Old Testament titled *Scholia in Vetus Testamentum*. Mayer was a draftsman and engraver of German origin and lived in Rome for some time, where he attended Piranesi's school. In 1792 he went to the Holy Land together with the British ambassador, Sir Robert Ainslie.

Provenance: From the Tetschner Bibliothek, with large red contemporary armorial stamp on tite-verso. This noble library in Northern Bohemia was dispersed in the 1930s, partly with the involvement of H. P. Kraus.

Three parts in 1, landscape folio, [6, main title and titles for parts II and II], 18 pp., 36 engraved plates; occasional foxing, marginal water-stain to left lower corner, contemporary half sheep, a bit rubbed, spine gilt, red and green morocco labels.
Tobler, p. 228.

£2,500 [ref: 86187]

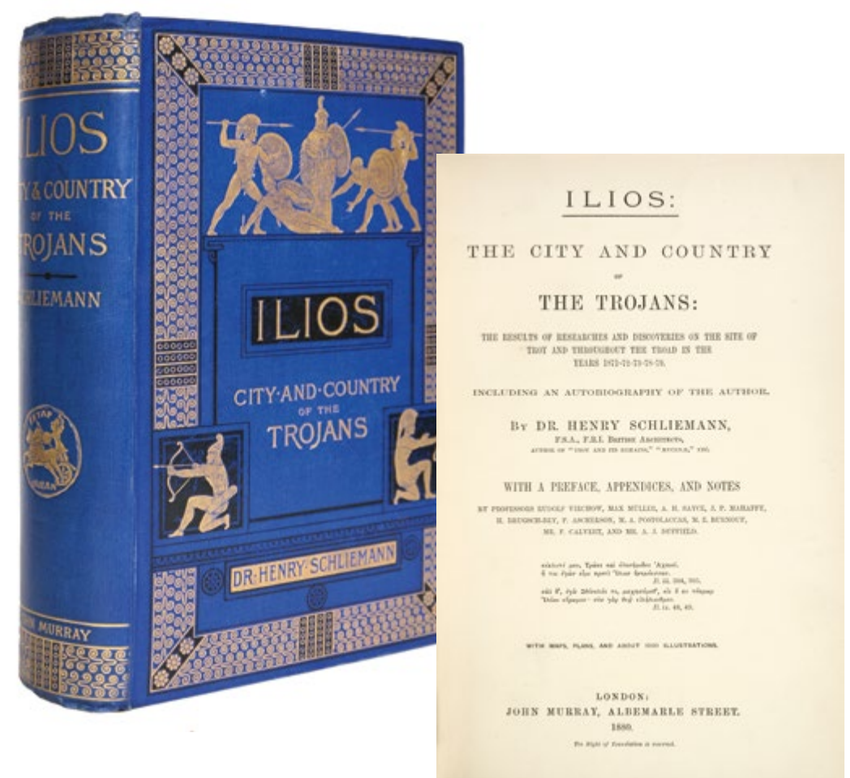
83. SCHLIEMANN, Dr Henry. *Ilios: the city and country of the Trojans: the results of researches and discoveries on the site of Troy and throughout the Troad in the years 1871-72-73-78-79 including an autobiography of the author.*
John Murray, London, 1880.

A spectacular example of Victorian book design, here in fine, unfaded condition.

This was Schliemann's second work on Troy and contains accounts of researches and excavations at the site of Troy ain the years 1871-3 and in 1878-9. It contains contributions by 11 leading Eyroean specialists including Mahaffy, Sayce, and Virchow. It is the most extensively illustrated of Schliemnn's books. It is, as Runnels writes:" [Schliemann's attempt] to establish once and for all that his archaeological discoveries at Troy were of lasting importance and would have to be taken seriously by scholars at the time of publication and in the future."

First edition. Large 8vo, xvi, 880 pp., 1,570 illustrations, map, 6 lithographs, 30 plates, blue pictorial cloth richly gilt, a fine example.
Runnels 1880b; Atabey 1097 (for French edition); Blackmer 1499 (also for French edition).

£1,250 [ref: 94456]



84. SCHLIEMANN, Henry [Heinrich]. *Troy and its remains; a narrative of researches and discoveries made on the site of Ilium, and in the Trojan Plain. Edited by Philip Smith.*

Murray, London, 1875.

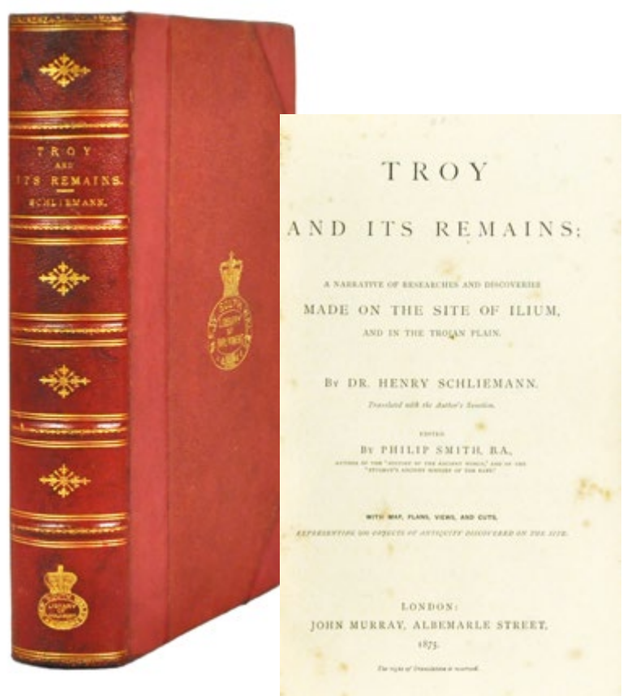
The most important Schliemann title containing the announcement of his spectacular discoveries at Troy in 1873.

Translated from the German. With the anticipation of larger sales for the English edition, the decision was made to use numerous woodcuts. This contributed to the publicity surrounding Schliemann's excavations and discoveries, and also to his fame. This was Schliemann's first taste of the new style of Victorian book production and the success of this book set the style and standard for all his future publications.

Provenance: New South Wales Parliament Library (gilt stamp to cover).

First English edition. 8vo., lv, 392pp., folding map and 4 folding plans (linen-backed), 52 plates, illustrations in text, scattered light foxing throughout, contemporary red half morocco gilt, a very good copy.
Runnels 1875b.

£485 [ref: 88452]



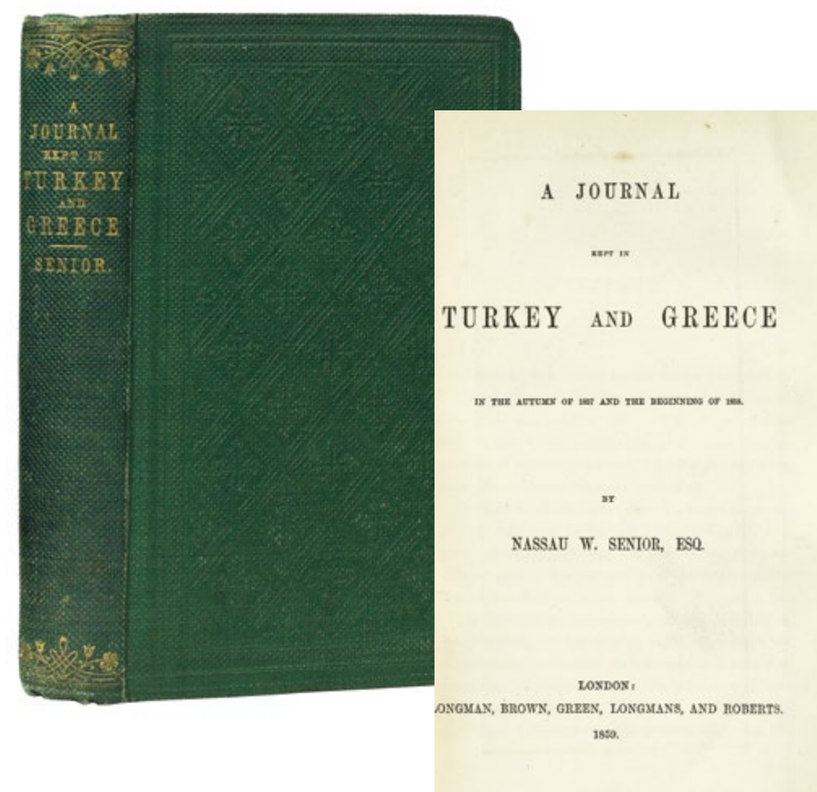
85. SENIOR, Nassau. *A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the Autumn of 1857 and the Beginning of 1858.*

Longman, Brown, Green, London, 1859.

Senior was an economist who held the first chair of political economy at Oxford (1825). In 1833 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission and was the author of the report which formed the basis of the Poor Law of 1834. This very interesting work dates from his travels in Greece and Turkey in 1857 and 1858. It discusses the political problems of the areas he visited and influenced other accounts of Turkey.

First edition. 8vo., xiv, 372pp., 4 pages ads at end, ads to paste-downs, 2 maps, two lithographed plates printed in colours, original blind-stamped green cloth gilt, a fine copy.
Blackmer 1525; Weber 564.

£850 [ref: 89208]



86. ШМИТ, Федор Иванович и Н.К. Клуге (иллюстратор) [SHMIT, Fedor Ivanovich and N.K. Kluge (illustrator)] *Кахриэ-джами. Рисунки и чертежи, исполненные художником Н.К. Клуге. [Kariye Camii in Istanbul].*
Russian Archeological Institute in Constantinople, Munich, 1906.

This album with more than 90 fine plates is a great record of some of the oldest and finest surviving Byzantine mosaics and frescoes found in the Church of the Holy Saviour in Chora. The medieval Byzantine Greek Orthodox church was converted into a mosque in the 16th century, during the Ottoman era. Its interior was restored when it became a museum in 1948.

Founded in 1895 and active until the first World War, the Russian Archaeological Institute of Constantinople was led by two prominent Russian historians, Fedor Uspenskiy and Nikodim Kondakov.

It organised and sponsored research and excavations across the Ottoman Empire with the permission of the Porte, which also granted Russia a right to retain half of the excavated relics.

At the same time the Institute was also delivering a statement of the Russian Empire foreign policy, presenting Russia as the heir of the Byzantine Empire and supporting its long-standing ambition to conquer Constantinople.

The institute seized its function with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

Presented as the Supplement of the vol. XI of the publications of the Russian Institute. Folio (46.5 x 35.6 cm) Title and 92 illustrations (including 2 in colour) executed by the artist N. K. Kluge. Complete. Original cloth folder with gilt lettering to upper board; rubbed, upper board partly detached.

£750 [ref: 94395]

№ 120. Іисусъ Христосъ „Страва живыхъ".

87. [SIEGE OF VIENNA]. *A True and Exact Relation of the Imperial Expedition in Defence of the City of Buda [WITH]*
TAAFFE, Francis, Count. *Count Taaffe›s Letters from the Imperial Camp, to his Brother the Earl of Caarlingford here in London, Giving an Account...of the Siege at Vienna [WITH] The following Lines are Engraven ... in Letters of Gold upon the Gates of Vienna [WITH] A Panegyrick Mercury upon the Successes against the Turks in the Autumn, 1683 [WITH] A true Representation of the Grand Visir›s Standard, taken at Vienna.*
London, 1683-1684.

A fine sammelband containing 5 items, all scarce, which give contemporary accounts of the Siege of Vienna.

ESTC lists 18 copies of first work; 16 of second; 6 of the third ; 4 copies of the fourth (3 in U.K (BL, C, O)., William Andrews Clark Memorial Library only in U. S. A.); and no copies of fifth work.

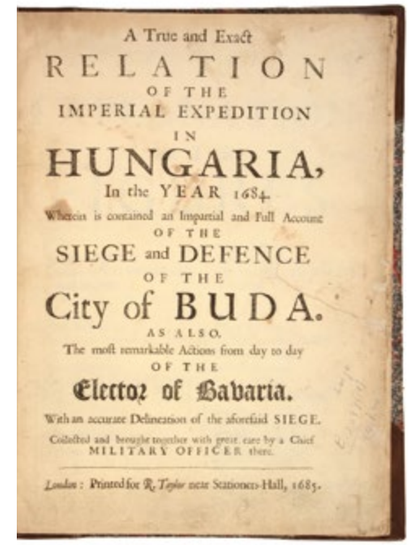
"For nearly two long months, from July 14 to early September 1683, Vienna endured the siege of a vast Turkish army. The Turkish Serasker (Supreme Commander), Grand Vizier Kara "Black" Mustafa, demanded surrender, but Count Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, commander of Vienna's garrison, spat back, "Let him come; I'll fight to the last drop of blood."

Eventually the forces of Leopold prevailed and this battle marked the beginning of the retreat of the Ottoman army from Eastern Europe.

Mustafa would pay for his failure. On December 25, 1683, while staying in the palace at Belgrade, the sultan's emissaries executed the Grand Vizier by strangulation and sent his head to Constantinople.

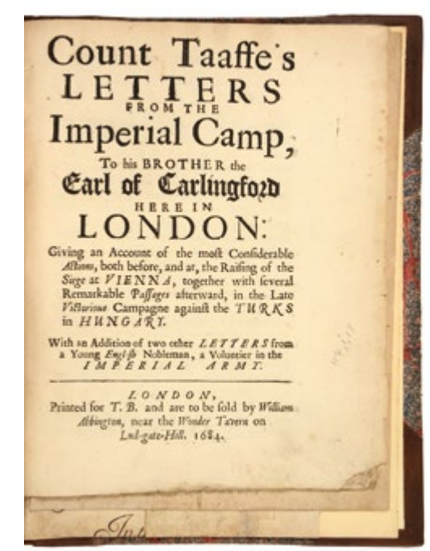
5 items in 1 volume, 4to., I. [vi], 45 pp., folding engraved plate (marginal tears), extra-illustrated with a large folding plan of the siege of Vienna, torn at folds with some loss, title torn and repaired, last leaf backed, browned and marked, occasional pen notes and scribbles; II. [iv], 34 pp., little spotted, uncut; III. folded broadside, printed entirely in red, with large initial, tears to inner margin, browned & marked; IV. single sheet, English text on recto, Latin on verso; V. hand-coloured engraving, lower part cut away, fore-edge trimmed, repair on verso. Twentieth century half calf, marbled boards, a little scuffed.
Wing T2448; C592; F1402; P258A.

£5,000 [ref: 94813]


A True and Exact
RELATION
OF THE
IMPERIAL EXPEDITION
IN
HUNGARIA,
In the YEAR 1684.
Wherein is contained an Impartial and Full Account
OF THE
SIEGE and DEFENCE
OF THE
City of BUDA.
AS ALSO,
The most remarkable Actions from day to day
OF THE
Elector of Bavaria.
With an accurate Delineation of the aforesaid SIEGE.
Collected and brought together with great care by a Chief MILITARY OFFICER there.
London: Printed for R. Taylor near Stationers-Hall, 1685.

The following Lines are Engraven in the Roman Language
IN
Letters of Gold,
UPON THE
GATES of VIENNA:
In Honour of those Illustrious Hero's, and in perpetual Memory of the late Famous Victory obtained over the TURKS, before the Walls of Vienna.
By the Vigilancy of CHARLES Duke of Lorrain in the Field.
By the Constancy and Courage of Starhemberg, Count Starenberg, within the Walls.
In fine, by the United Strength
Of the Fighting Empire, and Praying Priesthood.
By the admirable Concord of all in the best Cause.
With the Help of JESUS CHRIST,
Without the Help of the Most Christian } MONARCH.
Against the Most Antichristian
VIENNA Bands Freed.
The Turkish Power Totters.
Rebellion Falls.
The Gates of Tragedies open.
Happy ARETHA (for which GOD always doth Wonders against the Turks and Pagans) Arises from her Ashes, and (after Devastation) TRIUMPHS.
You therefore, that are Enemies, Fear GOD; Fighting for Leopold.
You that are Rebells, love Leopold, Fighting for GOD.
You that are Rebells, expect the utmost Ruine.
You that are Loyal, hope for a perfect VICTORY.
For though the powers of the Air, Earth and Hell be moved, at last
The Christian Cause will Triumph.
LONDON, Printed by J. Ell, for W. Davis, MDCLXXXV.

A true Representation of
The GRAND VISIRS STANDARD taken at VIENNA,
by ye most Invincible IOHN ye III King of POLAND.
And by his Majesty sent to his Holyness INNOCENT ye XI.
To which is added ye true Interpretation of ye Arabick words artifically Interwoven in ye said Standard.
The Interpretation of ye words in ye Upper part of ye Standard.
God hath certainly Decred a most Glorious Victory unto us. And all thy Sins past & to come, are Graciously Pardoned by his Favour.
Mahomet (Omar) direct thee in the Right way.
In the Middle of the Standard.
There lives no Other God but ye God of Mahomet Embassador of God.
There lives no Other God but ye God of Mahomet Embassador of God.
In the Lower Part of the Standard.


Count Taaffe's
LETTERS
FROM THE
Imperial Camp,
To his BROTHER the
Earl of Carlingford
HERE IN
LONDON:
Giving an Account of the most Considerable Affairs, both before, and at, the Raising of the Siege at VIENNA, together with several Remarkable Passages afterward, in the Late Victorious Campagne against the TURKS in HUNGARY.
With an Addition of two other LETTERS from a Young English Nobleman, a Volunteer in the IMPERIAL ARMY.
LONDON,
Printed for T. B. and are to be sold by William Abington, near the Wonder Tavern on Ludgate-Hill. 1684.

88. SPILSBURY, F. B. ***Picturesque scenery in the Holy Land and Syria, delineated during the campaigns of 1799 and 1800.***
Howlett for M'Lean, London, 1819.

One of the most attractive works on the Holy Land. Includes views of Acre, Sidon, Tyre, Beirut, Jaffa, Mount Tabor, Tripoli, Caesarea, also fine genre scenes showing costumes etc.

Spilsbury was the surgeon on board *H.M.S. Tigre*, commanded by Sydney Smith, the hero of Acre, to whom the work is dedicated. *H.M.S. Tigre* took part in the English campaigns against the French in Egypt and Syria.

Second edition, folio, iv, 42 pp., 19 hand-coloured aquatint plates after sketches by the author, contemporary maroon half morocco gilt, marbled boards, light wear, an excellent copy.
Cf. Abbey Travel 381, Blackmer 1585, and Colas 2788 for first edition.

£4,750 [ref: 89613]

89. SPRATT, Thomas A.B. ***Travels in Lycia, Milyas, and the Cibyratis in Company with the late Rev. E.T. Daniell.***
John Van Voorst, London, 1847.

The first comprehensive archaeological and geological survey and description of the area.

Spratt travelled in H.M.S. Beacon to Lycia to remove antiquities discovered by Sir Charles Fellowes. The party remained in Asia Minor while the ship was refitted, and they travelled into the interior where they discovered the site of Telmessus.

First edition. 2 volumes, 8vo., xxiv, 302; viii, 332pp., 4 pages ads dated December 1845 at end of first volume, 2 lithographed frontispieces and 7 plates after Spratt and Forbes, 3 engraved plates showing inscriptions and coins, 15 plans, some folding, and 1 folding geological map, wood-engraved illustrations in the text, contemporary calf gilt, spines worn, labels defective, all edges gilt, a very good set.
Atabey 1173; Blackmer 1589.

£1,850 [ref: 88929]

90. STEUART, John Robert. *A description of some ancient monuments, with inscriptions, still existing in Lydia and Phrygia, several of which are supposed to be tombs of the early kings.*
James Bohn, London, 1842.

Scarce. Steuart spent three months in Asia Minor during 1837, where he travelled between Smyrna, Kutahia and Brussa. A numismatist, Steuart had originally intended to produce a larger work covering all his travels in the Levant, but in the end only this portion was published.

First edition. Folio (54.5 x 37.5 cm), [vi], 14, [2]pp., lithograph frontispiece and 16 tinted lithograph plates on India paper by C. Deangelis after sketches by the author, mounted as issued, captioned beneath image, contemporary red morocco-backed marbled boards gilt, paper label to upper cover, light spotting to text, spine rubbed, corners and edges worn.
Blackmer 1609; Atabey 1176; not in Abbey.

£4,500 [ref: 81321]

91. SVOBODA, Alexander. *The Seven Churches of Asia ... with an introduction by the Rev. H. B. Tristram.*
Sampson Low, London, 1869.

A well-preserved example. The volume is illustrated by twenty photographs representing landscapes and architectural remains, and representing the present condition of the cities which were the seats of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. Svoboda has added a very useful itinerary, with an account of distances and attainable accommodation. The tour, he tells us, is one that can be made easily and safely. Fifteen days is the time that he allows for it, the total distance being something under 500 miles, of which the first fifty may be accomplished by railway.

First edition. 4to., viii, 76, [1]pp., page of ads at end, 20 full-page albumen silver prints mounted on thick paper, original brown pictorial cloth gilt, a fine copy.
Gernsheim, Incunabula, 454.

£2,500 [ref: 91208]

92. THEVENOT, Jean de. *The Travels of Monsieur de Thevenot into the Levant. In three parts. Viz. into I. Turkey. II. Persia. III. The East-Indies.*
London, printed by H. Clark, for H. Faithorne, J. Adamson, C. Skegnes, and T. Newborough, booksellers in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1687.

"Thevenot's travels mark the beginning of the grand epoch of travel and exploration in the Levant" (Blackmer).

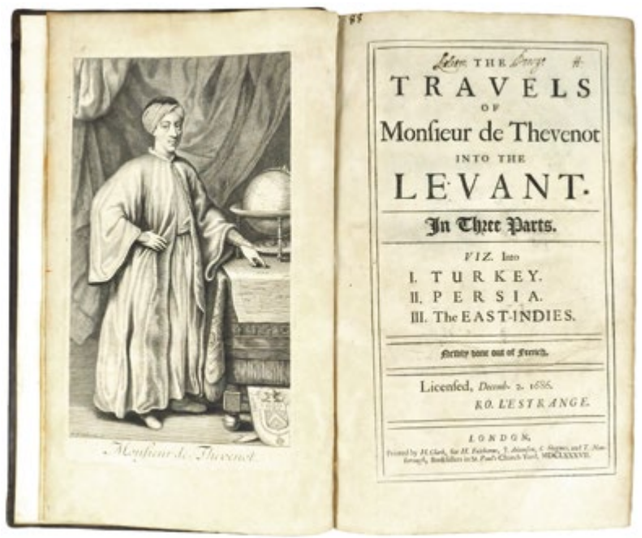
Thevenot began his travels in the Levant in 1655, returning to Paris in 1659 to prepare the first part of his description of his journeys for publication, which describe Constantinople, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He left Paris in 1663 and travelled through Syria and Persia to India, dying near Tabriz in 1667.

During his time in central India, he "systematically sought information on other parts of the Mughal Empire from native informants and other itinerant Europeans ... because Thevenot was a tireless observer and researcher he provides occasional new materials in his systematic surveys of the imperial provinces ... tucked into these methodical paragraphs are occasional sidelights and acute observations which are novel" (Lach, III, p.807).

Provenance: Littleton Powys (contemporary inscription to title)

First English edition. 3 parts in 1, folio [38], 291, [3], 108, 105-200, [2], 93, [1], 91-114, [4]pp., with an engraved portrait frontispiece and 3 engraved plates, each part with separate title-page,contemporary panelled calf, rebacked and recornered with new endpapers by Zaehnsdorf (1958), preserving old lettering piece, an excellent copy.
Wing T887; Cf. Blackmer 1650 (French ed.); Rohricht 1104; Tobler p.106; Gay 133 (note).

£4,000 [ref: 85880]



93. TURNER, William. *Journal of a tour in the Levant.*
John Murray, London, 1820.

Turner's travels, while he was attached to the British embassy at Constantinople, took him to Egypt, the Holy Land, Albania, Greece and numerous Greek islands, as well as Turkey. He notes local manners and customs and describes meeting and conversing with Ali Pasha.

First edition, 3 volumes, 8vo., half-titles, 2 folding maps, 21 plates after Turner, of which 6 hand-coloured aquatints, several folding, one folding reproduction of a letter in Greek, numerous text illustrations and diagrams, errata leaf at end of vol.iii., contemporary half calf gilt, marbled boards, morocco labels, a little spotting, a very good set.
Abbey Travel 375: 'this important work'; Blackmer 1687.

£3,500 [ref: 89268]

94. War Office. *Lower Mesopotamia between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf.*
E. Stanford, London, Nov. 1907. Additions & Corrections, June 1911.

Map of lower Mesopatamia showing transportation, communication, water features, religious, archaeological and military sites, Turco-Persian frontier, vegetation and populated places. Also shows the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's pipeline with its accompanying telephone line. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Depths shown by bathymetric isolines and soundings.

Covers south eastern Iraq, south western Iran, Kuwait, and upper Persian Gulf. Includes legend with references to Arabic words, list of agents for the sale of maps published by the Geographical Section, General Staff, and sources of additional information.

Provenance: A pencil note states: This map belonged to Sir Charles Berry Cusack-Smith who commanded a R. A. unit in Mesopotamia; Alan Sillitoe (the novelist ?) 1990.

Lithographed map, printed from three tint stones, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into maroon cloth covers, engraved label of Edward Stanford to upper cover. Dimensions: 72 by 65 cm (28.25 by 25.5 inches).

£950 [ref: 92850]

95. WARKWORTH, Lord. *Notes from a diary in Asiatic Turkey.*
Arnold, London, 1898.

In 1895 Warkworth (Percy, Henry Algernon George, Earl Percy (1871–1909) first visited Turkey and the other areas of the Near East which were to form an abiding personal and political interest for him. He travelled to the area again in 1897, and wrote of his experiences in the present work, in which he states that he had 'no desire to conceal my sympathy with the Turks' (p. xii). (ODNB).

Very attractively illustrated.

First edition. 8vo., xvi, 267 pp., folding map, 32 plates, original green cloth gilt, top edge gilt, a fine copy.

£1,100 [ref: 94448]

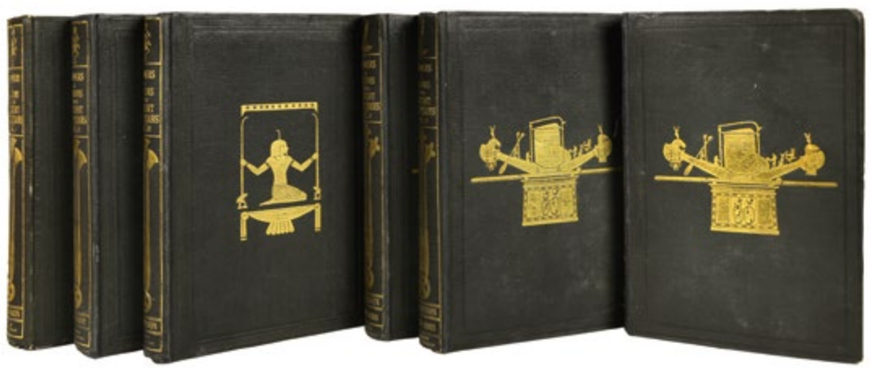
96. WILKINSON, Sir Gardener. ***Manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians, including their private life, government, laws, arts, manufactures, religion, and early history; derived from a comparison of the paintings, sculptures, and monuments still existing, with the accounts of ancient authors. [and] A Second Series of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their religion, agriculture, &c.***

John Murray, London 1837-1841.

"Wilkinson, inspired by Gell, went to Egypt in 1821 where he spent twelve years of continuous hard work. He later returned to Egypt three times, in 1842, 1848-9, and 1855. He carried out excavations at Thebes and travelled as far south as the second cataract and into Nubia. He was able to arrive at results similar to Champollion, but he was not as interested in hieroglyphs as he was in the tomb paintings, which he studied intensively to discover what he could of everyday life in Egypt. A fascinating work" (Blackmer).

First edition. 6 volumes, 8vo., some 600 illustrations, including woodcuts and many full-page lithographs, some coloured, some folding, occasional foxing to plates throughout (particularly to colour plates), publisher's pictorial gilt dark green cloth, light wear to extremities,second series neatly recased, an attractive set. Blackmer 1803.

£950 [ref: 89659]



97. WILLIAMS, George. ***The Holy city; or historical and topographical notices of Jerusalem; with some account of its antiquities and of its present condition.***

John W. Parker, London, 1845.

Thorough, inquisitive and beautifully illustrated work on the history and topography of Jerusalem.

Reverent George Williams (1814–1878) was an English cleric, academic and topographer. A son of a book publisher, he was born, raised and educated in Eton.

In 1837 Williams was ordained, and in September 1838 he was appointed by Eton College to the perpetual curacies of Great Bricet and Wattisham, which he held until 1840. In 1841 he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to accompany Bishop Alexander as chaplain to Jerusalem, and stayed there until May 1843. During his time in the holy city Williams accumulated an extensive knowledge of the topography of Jerusalem which was, in his lifetime, unsurpassed by any other English writer. In 1845 he brought out this *Holy City*, with illustrations by the Rev. William Frederick Witts. A second edition was published in 1849.

For this highly accurate work on the history and topography of Jerusalem Williams was awarded a medal for literary merit by the King of Prussia.

Provenance: Captain Hon. C.C. Chetwynd of 50th foot regiment.

First edition. 8vo, (23 x 14.5 cm), xvi, 512pp., 10 pages ads dated March 1845 at end, lithographed frontispiece, title-page vignette, double-page engraved map, 10 lithographic plates after W.F. Fitts including large folding birds-eye view of Jerusalem; original blue cloth gilt, cross of Jerusalem to upper cover, spine faded, neat repairs to extremities, a very good copy.

£500 [ref: 74153]

98. WITTMAN, WILLIAM. ***Travels in Turkey, Asia-Minor, Syria, and across the desert into Egypt during the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in company with the Turkish army, and the British military mission. To which are annexed, observations on the plague, and meteorological journal.***

Richard Phillips, London, 1803.

Wittman was a member of the British military mission which joined the Turkish forces at Constantinople in 1799 and travelled overland to Egypt to take part in the campaign against the French. (Leake, Clarke, Hamilton and Hammer-Purgstall were also members of the mission). The account begins in Constantinople and its environs, a period described in some detail. From there the Mission travelled by way of Patmos and Limasol to Jaffa, visiting various sites in the Holy Land before proceeding to Cairo. The return took in Rhodes, Samos and Chios.

First edition. 4to., xvi, 596pp., folding engraved frontispiece, folding firman, 2 maps (1 large folding with short tear to fold), 20 plates (including 16 hand-coloured aquatints), UNCUT, original pink boards, rebacked and labelled to style, boards rubbed, wear to edges and corners, a very attractive copy.
Atabey 1344; Blackmer 1832; Cobham-Jeffery p.65; Contominas 807; Weber II, 647.

£3,750 [ref: 89266]

99. ZUALLART, Giovanni. ***Le tres devot voyage de Ierusalem, Auecq les Figures des lieux saincts, & plusieurs autres, tirees au naturel.***
Arnold s'Conincx, Anvers, 1608.

First French edition of Zuallart's seminal work.

Giovanni Zuallart (aka Giovanni Zuallardo or Jean Zuallart, 1541-1634) was a Belgian Judge, Templar Knight and mayor of the town of Hainaut in the years 1584-1634.

In 1586 Zuallart, in the company of Philippe de Mérode, baron de Frentzen, made a six month pilgrimage from Rome to Jerusalem.

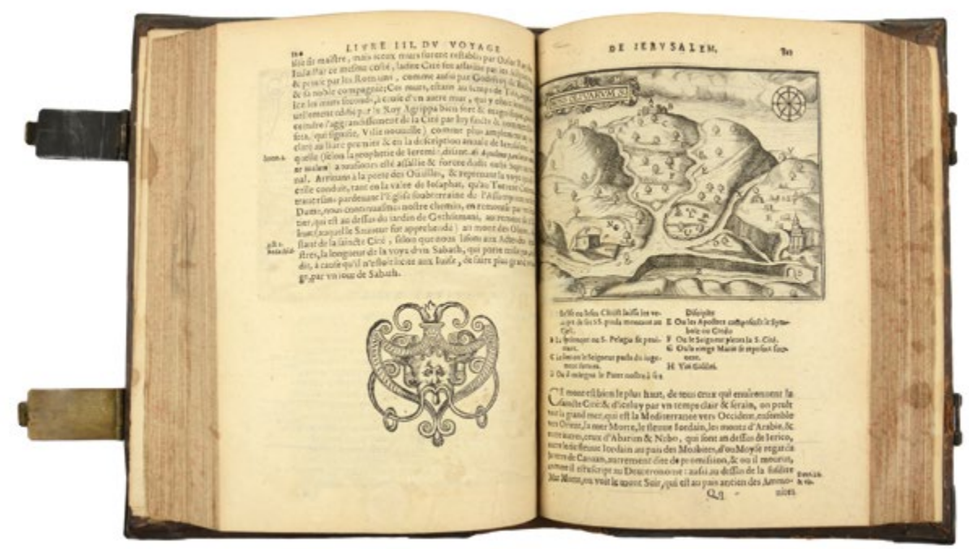
This work describe their journey to the Holy Land, including descriptions of Crete and Cyprus. It is divided to four books: the first gives warnings and advice on preparation for the holy pilgrimage; the second describes the cities and islands on the along the way from Venice to Jaffa; books three and four describe the holy places in the region, including their historic background, with very detailed coverage of Jerusalem.

The rich illustration of the work gave it a lasting influence. The depictions of the Holy Land at the beginning of its Ottoman era were later used by several publications on Palestine.

Although first published in 1595 (in Italian), this first French edition was issued under the supervision of Zuallart himself. All the plates but one are new engravings of the author's own illustrations of the first edition.

First edition in French. Small quarto [xxiv], 191, [i], 235, [i], 230, [i] pp., engraved title vignette, 50 plates in the letterpress, 2 full-page, title-page lightly soiled with a little marginal staining, occasional light waterstain in gutter, a little staining at beginning and end, occasional light pencil marginalia and underlining, contemporary blind-stamped panelled calf, metal clasps and cornerpieces, rebacked, later endpapers.
Blackmer 1874; Laor 1170; Roehricht 797.

£3,750 [ref: 91754]



100. NAVARI, Leonora. *The Ottoman World The Sefik E. Atabey collection books, manuscripts and maps.*
Bernard Shapero, London, 1998.

Collations, descriptions, and illustrations of 1370 items on the Ottoman World from one of the finest private libraries on the subject.

First edition. 2 volumes, folio, 757 pp., illustrated throughout in colour, original red boards gilt. NEW.

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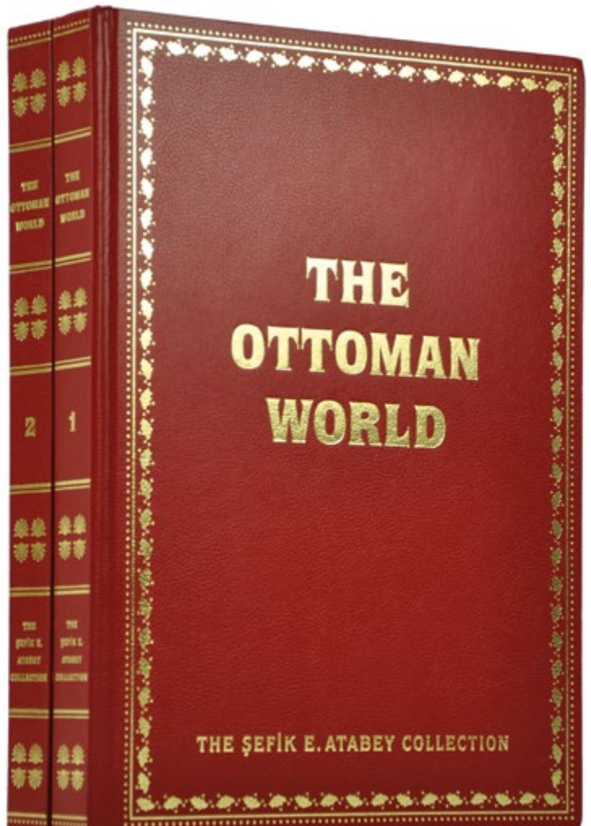


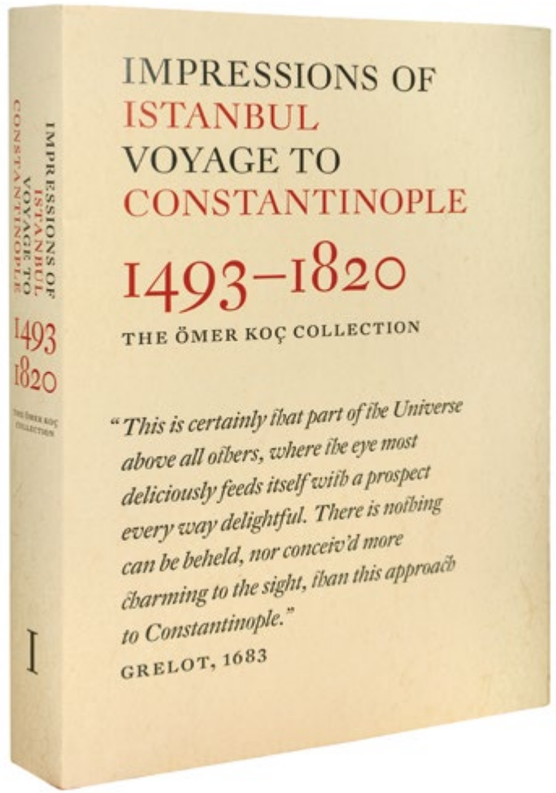
101. O'NEILL, Angus. *Impressions of Istanbul Voyage to Constantinople 1492-1820 The Ömer Koç Collection. Volume 1.*
Vehbi Koç, Istanbul, 2014.

An essential work of reference and a beautifully produced book.

With a preface by Norman Stone. This is the first of three projected volumes describing the books on Istanbul from the library of Ömer Koç who has been assiduously acquiring these books, in the finest possible examples, for over two decades and now has probably the finest collection on the subject in private hands. This volume covers the period from 1493, when the Ottoman Turkish conquest of Constantinople in 1453 was still a living memory, to 1820.

4to., (35 x 26 cm). 367pp, profusely illustrated throughout with colour and monochrome illustrations,many full page, bound in red cloth gilt, cream dust-wrapper lettered in red and black. NEW.

£175 [ref: 90565]



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